

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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No. 15

LONGFELLOW IN HIS HOME.

Morning Spent with the Author of "Evangeline."

By Evening Star.

Mr. Longfellow has just completed his twenty-fourth birthday, but he at once impresses a stranger with his vigor and is kindness. He may fairly be called the old man beautiful from the serenity and dignity of his countenance, his fine eyes lighting up features that in earlier years must have been handsome, and that he now slightly shadowed by his long, abundant and silvery hair. If one's surroundings insensibly give impress or tone to a conversation, it would certainly be so in the apartment where Mr. Longfellow has spent so many hours in creating the poems that have a world-wide reputation, now which is filled with his almost countless souvenirs, gathered in many lands. It is a large square room, with an outlook that has suggested some of his poetical thoughts, his writing desk being placed in the corner, between two of these windows.

"Here," said the gentleman, "is the apartment which used to belong to Coleridge, and beside it one of the first editions of Bryant's poems."

"You are an admirer, sir, of Bryant?" I asked.

"Most certainly: particularly of his earlier poems. Was it not singular," he continued, "that Mr. Bryant in some one of his effusions pictured a character who sat in the sun until his brain was on fire, exactly prefiguring his own death?" After mentioning several American authors, Mr. Longfellow remarked: "It has always been wonderful to me that every author of note seems to have a public of his own to address—people to admire his peculiar style of expression and thought. There is Dr. Tolland, who is so successful and has so many readers in New England, where Holmes and Howells and Aldrich and other writers vastly different in style, are also admired and are successful. Bret Harte seems quite unique and he has introduced a new style in our American literature, which has captivated many readers abroad. I have a great admiration for the writings of Aldrich; some of his poems are exquisite."

"And these are your literary friends and contemporaries?" I asked, looking up at the wall, where there are a number of engraved portraits.

"Oh, yes, they were the friends of my youth. That is a picture of Hawthorne as he looked when he was about twenty. He was a shy man and exceedingly refined. I am sure that he wrote with ease he has never seen him as I have, seated at a table with pen and paper before him, perfectly still, not writing a word. On one occasion he told me he had been sitting so for hours, waiting for an inspiration to write, meanwhile filled with gloom and an almost apathetic despair."

"The portrait resembles that of a woman," I remarked, "it is so delicate in feature, and there is a certain feminine expression about it."

"Yes, you are right, and he was as sensitive and delicate as any woman all his life; but oh! what a beautiful spirit he had."

And then we chatted of Emerson, Thoreau, Whitier and other authors.

"Here," said Mr. Longfellow, going to an old cabinet and unlocking a carved wood box and taking out a small glass case holding some bits of dark colored wood almost turned to dust, "are some remains of Dante's coffin. I procured them in Florence."

"You agree, perhaps, with Dr. John Lord, that Dante was one of the greatest of the world's poets?"

"Can I fail to do so?"

This led us into a talk of Goethe, Jean Paul and other well-known German, French and English authors, which is too long to repeat here. He told me that he had never seen Goethe, as that distinguished man was living when he was a student in a German university, but he was too shy to present some letters of introduction to him.

"Did you see Carlyle?"

"No, I did not; and now I regret it."

I repeated something I had just read of the youth of the author of "Sartor Resartus," how he shut himself up for days in his own room, in a fit of gloom and doubt as to the final destiny of the soul, and from this we ran into topics of spiritualism, religion and faith, that may not be repeated here, save to mention that he acknowledged feeling at various times in his life that tangible and yet intangible something which connects us with the unseen world, and which he has so frequently expressed in his poems.

"George Eliot might have been happier if she had greater faith," I remarked.

"Possibly. What a genius that woman had," said Mr. Longfellow, a far-away look coming into his eyes, as there had frequently in our talk. "But she worked too hard, and she was troubled, it seems to me, by her peculiar relation to Mr. Lewes. They were as much married as they could be, I suppose? Yes. You remember she once wrote: 'The happiest women are those who have no history.'"

And then the venerable poet showed me some of his recent gifts—the pen made from a piece of the old ship Constitution, mounted with gold and three jewels (this from a lady); a pretty box, from some boarding-school girls in England; a painting of the Falls of Minnehaha, &c. But I was most interested in a carved book-case, filled with his own writings—poetry and prose—and said to him that it must be pleasant to him to be familiar to every school boy and girl in the land, through certain of his verses, notably "The Clock on the Staircase," etc. Then he opened the door into the wide corridor or hall and called my attention to that beautiful staircase, with its carved balustrade, down which so many have passed to weddings and funerals, which he has put into song.

The old clock on the landing is replaced by a smart new one of Dutch manufacture. Tied to the hanging lamp, close to the staircase, is a stuffed white dove, with outstretched wings, as though saying, "Peace to this house." It was the gift of Ole Bull, for whose memory the poet has a great admiration.

"Now come and see the drawing-room," he said, leading the way into an immense apartment, which is simply charming. Not in the usual acceptance of that term, however. It is filled with carved book-cases, a magnificent grand piano, pictures, objects of art, &c., but there is not one article of modern, luxurious furniture save the Chickering grand, which was open and looked as though its keys were often fingered in melody. A small suite of rooms open from this large one, also filled with objects of art.

"I can't take you there," said my host, "as it is sweeping and dusting day."

"What is a poet condemned to the inconvenience of dustpans and brushes?" I laughingly asked.

"Why not? 'dust we are and unto dust we shall return,'" he replied, very quickly. "This picture," said Mr. Longfellow, "represents Liszt, the great musician, as he came into the parlor of the monastery where he resides, in Rome, to see myself and a friend, holding a lamp above his head."

"Did he play for you?"

"No, not then. He said he wanted to talk with us of America; but if we would come to him again he would do so."

"And you went?"

"Oh, yes; and he seemed fairly inspired, saying after he had finished, that he was not conscious that he had played."

"What a beautiful room this is," I remarked, looking around with the desire to photograph it in my memory, and keep it there forever.

"You would not believe the house to be 150 years old, and it has been very slightly altered."

As we returned to the study an organ grinder was playing before the door. Mr. Longfellow hastened to throw some money from the window to the man, remarking:

"I don't dislike a hand-organ when it grinds a pretty air; but, oh, those jigs are terrible!"

VICTOR HUGO'S CAREER.

Proclaimed a Genius at the Start, But Compelled to Wage a Constant Struggle.

New York Times.

Victor Hugo's career has been unique. He never had to struggle against the vicissitudes which have marked the debuts of other poets. From the outset he was acclaimed as a genius, and he has never ceased to merit his high renown. But he had to contend against the petty envious and jealousies of that pseudo-classic school which felt that with his advent the reign of mediocrity was ended. Never was there such a demonstration as the Comedie Francaise saw at the first performance of *Hernani*; never has any candidacy to the French Academy encountered such opposition as did his. He had written *Les Orientales* and *Notre Dame de Paris* and *Ruy Blas* and *Hernani*, each a *chef d'œuvre*; yet the Immortals hesitated. They hated this innovator, who came to diminish their traditional idols, as Galileo had upset other long-cherished theories. He triumphed, though, and the legend says he owed his triumph to the gratitude of a lady, M. de Bertin, the owner of the then most important newspaper in France, *Le Journal des Debats*, had a daughter, Mlle. de Bertin was ugly—defeated, I believe—of dry blue stockings, with the particular idiosyncrasy that she possessed great musical talent. "I will compose an opera," she said, "Victor Hugo—the [he had just brought out his novel of *Notre Dame de Paris*],—shall furnish the libretto." And Victor Hugo did, and called it "*Esmeralda*," and it was produced at the *Academie Royale de Musique*, and was one of the most stupendous fizzes on record in the annals of that establishment, which can enumerate so many, especially since its transfer from the Rue Lepelletier. But since Mlle. de Bertin was grateful all the same. She laid her failure upon the ignorance and bad taste of the public, and her father's influential journal took up her collaborator's cause and accommodated him with a seat in the *literary Olympus*. He is at the zenith of his fame now, and not even those who hate him most for his political opinions will venture to detract from his glory.

A Royal Wedded Life.

Francis Joseph of Austria was really in love, or fancied he was, says the London Truth, and for a time his union proved a sufficiently happy one. The empress had been accustomed to imbibe daily a glass of Bavarian beer at her dinner. To this the court officers objected, and her right to her national beverage was only secured by the direct interposition of her husband. But the emperor's heart was too large for a single affection, and the empress had a temper of her own. It is said she once horsewhipped a gentleman on the grand staircase of the imperial palace. Smarting with his wounds, the chastised one rushed into the presence of the emperor and demanded redress. His Majesty shrugged his shoulders, and bestowed upon him the order of the Iron Crown, fifth class; whereat Vienna laughed all the more. By-and-by the august couple entered on that arrangement which in ecclesiastical matters, be it understood, is so dear to the intellect of Dean Stanley; they agreed to differ, and have remained excellent friends ever since. The empress still cherishes with tenderness the memory of the early spring of her married life. Among her treasures is a jeweled casket, of the rarest workmanship, which holds a little bouquet of edelweiss, given her by the emperor during the period of their betrothal.

THE RELIGION OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Jefferson the Only Skeptic in the Long List.

New York Letter in Cincinnati Gazette.

It is to be observed that all the presidents were, with one exception, men who respected Christianity. Washington and Garfield, however, were the only ones who were church communicants. Adams married a clergyman's daughter (Abigail Smith), but he did not accept her views. He was inclined to Unitarianism, which in his day was becoming very prevalent in Massachusetts. Jefferson was not a believer in Christianity, at least while president. He had, during his residence in France, become skeptical, and his election was opposed by some on the score of infidelity. After Tom Paine had written the *Age of Reason*, Jefferson invited him to return to America, which was understood to be a direct recognition and acceptance of his opinions. Infidelity at that time was so fashionable that in polite society it was rather eccentric to avow different opinions.

Madison, while a student at Princeton College, was of a religious turn, but it wore off under the cares of office. His early religious connections were Presbyterian. Monroe is said to have favored Episcopacy. John Quincy Adams was inclined to Unitarianism. Jackson was a Methodist, and died in the communion of that church. Van Buren was brought up in the Reformed Dutch church, but afterward became inclined to Episcopacy. Harrison favored the Methodists. Tyler was an Episcopalian. Polk was baptized by a Methodist preacher after his term of office had expired. Taylor favored Episcopacy. Fillmore attended the Unitarian church. Frank Pierce was a member of the Congregationalist society in Concord, though not a communicant. Buchanan was a Presbyterian. Lincoln attended Gurley's church (Congregational) as often as he could, but was not a member, though his religious convictions were deep. Grant's predilections are well known, and so are Garfield's.

THAD. STEVENS.

Ben. Perley Poore's Reminiscences of the Great Commoner.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Thaddeus Stevens of the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania was the recognized leader of the small band of anti-slavery men in the house, and as the republican strength there increased he continued his despotic rule. No republican was permitted by "Old Thad" to oppose his imperious will without receiving a tongue-lashing that terrified others, if it did not bring the refractory representative back into party harness. Rising by degrees, as a telescope is pulled out, until he stood in a most ungraceful attitude, his heavy black hair falling down over his cavernous brows and his cold little eyes twinkling with anger, he would make some ludicrous remark, and then, reaching to his full height, he would lecture the offender against party discipline, sweeping at him with his large, bony hand, in uncouth gestures, as if he would clutch him and then shake him. He would often use invectives, which he took care should never appear printed in the official reports, and John Randolph, in his braggart prime, was never so imperiously insulting as was Mr. Stevens toward those whose political action he controlled.

Mr. Stevens was a firm believer in the old maxim ascribed to the Jesuits, "The end justifies the means," and, while he set morality at defiance, he was an early and a zealous champion of the equality of the black and the white races. He was a good debater, and there was an undercurrent of dry humor, with that often discerned his political opponents. When on one occasion a South Carolina representative undertook to lecture him for his anti-slavery views and talked about a slave on his rice plantation who was a pious deacon, Mr. Stevens gruffly asked what the price of deacons was in that vicinity, and whether a negro would command a higher price because he was a deacon.

Some Whims of Authors.

Temple Bar.

Carnades, the philosopher, seldom wrote without dosing himself with hellebore. Aeschylus, Cratinus and Ennius are said never to have sat down to compose till they were intoxicated. Dryden often had himself bled, and, like Fuseli, ate raw meat to assist, he said, his imagination. Shadwell, De Quincey, Psalmanazar, Dean Milner, Coleridge and Bishop Horsley, stimulated themselves with opium, as De Musset was helpless without absinthe. Gray seldom sat down to compose without first reading through some cantos of the "*Faery Queen*." Corneille fired himself with the persal of "*Lucan*." Blackstone never wrote without a bottle of port wine on his desk, nor Schiller without a flask of Rhenish within call. When his imagination was sluggish he would sit with his feet in hot water, drinking coffee "to thaw the frost on his wits." Montaigne was never happy without his cat, and with the pen in his right hand while his left was smoothing the glossy bark of his favorite tabby, meditated his "*Essays*." Boxhorne, the great Dutch scholar, could never write a word without a pipe in his mouth, and as he preferred a long pipe and yet required the use of both hands, he bethought him of a very ingenious device. He had a hat with an enormous brim, which impended in front of his face; through this he made a hole to support his pipe thus securing the double advantage of shading his eyes and enjoying without inconvenience his favorite luxury, and in this way he produced his voluminous and valuable writings. Hobbes had the same weakness, "ten or twelve pipes with a candle," being his invariable concomitants at the desk, and Dr. Parr was not less dependent on tobacco. Southey could never write except at his desk, with his books round him and with familiar objects by. Milton could, he said, never

compose anything to his satisfaction except between the vernal and autumnal equinox. At those times his poetry came like an inspiration. At other times, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, he would be unable to bring to birth a single verse. Thomson, Collins, and Gray had the same superstition about themselves. Johnson, with his usual bluff common-sense, ridicules such fancies, and calls them unworthy of any sensible man—the doctor's theory being that a man who had the power of writing always could write "if he set himself doggedly to it." Crabbe's fancies about himself are so curious that we will quote the passage in his son's biography of him which bears on the subject:

"He fancied that autumn was on the whole the most favorable season for him in the composition of poetry, but there was something, in the effect of a sudden fall of snow, that appeared to stimulate him in a very extraordinary manner. It was during a great snow storm that he shut up in his room, he wrote almost *coram calamo* his '*Sir Eustace Grey*.' Later he worked chiefly at night after all the family had retired."

Even a robust and practical scholar like Bishop Warburton tells us that he could only write "in a hand to mouth style," and that the blowing of an east wind, a fit of the spleen, or the fact that he had not his books around him destroyed his power of composition. George Wither the poet, was obliged to watch and fast when he was engaged in making verses: his spirit he says was lost if at such times he tasted meat and drink, "even," he adds, "if I take a glass of wine I cannot write a line."

Henry Wotton gives a curious account of Father Sarpi—Macauley's favorite historian, and the author of the famous "*History of the Council of Trent*."

"His manner was to sit fenced with a castle of paper about his chair and above his head, for he was of Lord St. Albans' opinion that air is predatory, and especially hurtful when the spirits are most enlarged."

William Prynne, the voluminous author of the "*Histriomastrix*," was nothing "without a long quilted cap which came an inch over his eyes." Buffon was helpless without a spotless shirt and a starched frill. Still stranger were the whims of Graham, the author of "*The Sabbath*," and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who, if we are to believe De Quincey, found their vein never ran happily unless they sat down to their tasks with boots and spurs on. An eminent modern novelist finds his pen and his imagination powerless unless he sits surrounded by lighted candles in a darkened room, and Horace Walpole tells us that Lord Orrey found no stimulus so efficacious as a sharp fit of the gout. The great Dutch scholar, Isaac Vossius, and our own poet, John Phillips, would employ a servant to comb their hair while they meditated their works. Coleridge told Hazlitt that when engaged in composition he never found his vein so happy as when he was walking over uneven ground, or making way through a coppice with the twigs brushing his face. Wordsworth on the other hand preferred a straight gravel walk where he could wander mechanically and without any impediment to and fro, in this way almost all his later poems were composed. Lord Bacon had a fancy for inhaling the fumes of a bottle of claret poured out on earth which had been newly upturned.

Poisons in Tobacco Smoke.

London Times.

In further research on this subject, Dr. Le Bon states that collidine, the new alkaloid existing in tobacco smoke (with other aromatic principles, and prussic acid, as well as nicotine), is a liquid of agreeable and very penetrating odor, and as poisonous as nicotine, the twentieth part of one drop sufficing to paralyze and kill a frog. It is the prussic acid and various aromatic principles that cause headache, giddiness, and nausea in smoking certain tobaccos that contain little nicotine. Other tobaccos, rich in nicotine, have no such effects. The tobaccos containing most prussic acid and collidine are those of Havana and the Levant. The dark semi-liquid matter which condenses in pipes and cigar-holders contains all the substances just named, as well as carbonate of ammonia, tarry and coloring matter, &c. It is very poisonous; two or three drops of it will kill a small animal.

The combustion of tobacco destroys but a small part of the nicotine, and most of this appears in the smoke. The proportion absorbed by smokers varies according to circumstances, but hardly ever falls below fifty centigrammes per one hundred grammes of tobacco burnt. About the same quantity of ammonia is absorbed at the same time. Naturally, more of the poisonous principles are absorbed where the smoke is breathed (as in a room); less in the open air. A frog placed in a receiver containing a solution of nicotine, with about one drop of that substance to a little of water, succumbs in a few hours. Tobacco smoke contains about eight millilitres of carbonic oxide per one hundred grammes of tobacco burnt. The poisonous properties of tobacco smoke are not due to this gas, as has been maintained in Germany.

Bite of Greek Wit.

Cleomenes, on being offered some fighting cocks, recommended to him as "fighting to the death," said: "Give me rather the cocks that will kill them; they are the better birds."

Dionysius the elder, though he punished malefactors severely, was rather lenient to garroters. "They stop people," he said, "from going about the town of Syracuse drunk after dinner."

One Pampelus, being asked his opinion of the Ecotians, who were gluttons, replied: "Their conversation is just what that of pots would be if they had a voice—namely, how much each holds."

King Alfonso VII. of Spain and Queen Maria Christina have sent to Lee VIII an enamelled chalice enriched with precious stones. Its value is £8,000 sterling.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Description by a Participant.

To a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mark King, now an iron worker at Fronton, O., has given the following description of the charge at Balaklava, in which he took part:

"Well, young man, I can't describe it in a very fine way, but I will do the best I can. You see, I was the servant of Colonel James Brown, and though the servant of an officer does not have any picket duty to perform while in a camp or in a fort, he has to take part in all the fights. The British army were in possession of three batteries situated on a bluff, one above the other, and the brigade composed a part of their support. As we sat in our saddles that morning, watching the progress of the battle before us, and saw the redoubts taken by the Russians, the order came to advance. It was delivered by Captain Nolan. Being the servant of an officer, I was near the commander when the order was delivered. I distinctly heard Lord Cardigan say, 'My God, how can we do it?' Then came the reply, 'There is the order, there are the men, and there are the batteries,' Nolan also said, 'I will go.' We were then ordered by Lord Cardigan, who led us, to charge. We had to ride perhaps a mile across marshy ground, under fire all the time, before we reached the bluff on which were the batteries. But we went, I tell you, and went like the wind, the mud from the marshy ground flying up behind us in a perfect shower. Not a shot was fired until we reached the first battery, which we rode over, firing our large horse-pistols as we went. Of course we did not have time to reload them, and we grabbed our short swords, which were made secure by a loop of leather over our wrists. On all sides we could see our men falling like grass before a mowing machine, but on we went, not daring to show the least cowardice, for we well knew that the rule among the Britishers was to shoot the first man who showed the white feather. Reaching the second battery, the worst part of it came, for there was a regular hand to hand fight with knives. But we went through them, cutting and slashing on this side and on that, killing the gunners and other soldiers like so many sheep, while the blood flowed almost like water down the slope. After taking the second battery we were going for the third, but our ranks were so thinned out that it was too much for us, and we wheeled around, retreating past the first two batteries, which were instantly manœuvred by reinforcements from the Russians. Hastily gathering our men together, the order was given to charge again, which we did, taking the batteries the second time, but again failing to take the third. Then we were ordered to retreat, which we did, riding down the hill at breakneck speed, trampling the dead and wounded under the horses' feet, and killing all who came in our way. Reaching the place from which we had started, what few men we had left were faced about and raising their caps gave a cheer that could be heard for a mile, while the soldiers on all sides of us cheered with all their might. When we went into that charge we had about 600 or 650 men, and we brought out about 150 to 160."

"What was thought of the order when it was received, Mr. King?"

"Well, everybody thought it was a mistake. To us it seemed impossible to even ride across the plain without all being killed, for the plain was being swept by a perfect hurricane of bullets."

He Lived There.

Detroit Free Press.

"Are you a tax collector for this ward?" he asked as they rode together on the platform of the car.

"No."

"Assessor?"

"No."

"Waterworks man?"

"No."

"Anything to do with the census?"

"Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?"

"Why I saw you coming out of a house on Sprout street the other day with two chairs, a broom and an ottoman flying after you, and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended the woman."

"No, I'm no official or agent," replied the man, in a lonesome voice. "I live there, and that woman is my wife. Savey?"

"You bet!" was the sympathetic response, and they crept closer together and took a chew from the same box.

New Senators.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Of the new Senators, Conger, Frye, Hawley, and Mitchell are transfers from the last house. Conger is now about 60 years of age, does not look 50, and yet his hair has lightened much in its grayish tint within the last year. He wears this a little shorter than while a member of the house, and his whiskers are more neatly trimmed. In the house he was always in the path of the belligerent democrats with a chip on his shoulder, and while a storm raged his bearing and demeanor reminded one of the gleeful unconcern of a duck in a shower. Sitting in his seat or standing, he had the drawing in of shoulders and inclination of head common to men who go out much in the rain and like it. He carries this general manner, suggesting as it does all the time a willingness to take a pelting into the senate, and sits in his seat with a disconsolate sort of a doublet. The cause of the difference was that tendency of Mr. Meyer was to make the Gaulois a royal organ, and Mr. Verbruck, the banker, finds that it is to his interest to have his organ Gambettist. The matter was brought before the tribunal of referees on Tuesday, and Mr. Meyer requested to be reinstated as director of the Gaulois. The tribunal refused, and so the banker remains victor in this struggle of the earthen pot against the iron pot.

stant for furious conflict, Conger shows in his bearing parliamentary keenness and a large knowledge of public affairs. Representatives and senators are alike curious as to how this master of the storms in the house will now conduct himself in the quieter field of the senate. On this point Mr. Conger's present demeanor sheds no light.

Frye, one of the most active debaters and impressive talkers in the house, was so long in getting into the senate, after he and everybody else knew that he was coming, that he pops into his seat now with evident enjoyment. Nearly 50 years of age, he does not look 40, and the fact that his eyebrows and mustache are lighter than his abundant dark brown hair, gives his face at long range a colder and more bumptious appearance than it has really. People in the west who conceived their impressions of him at the Chicago convention of last year, failed possibly, to credit him with the impulsive earnestness that carried him headlong into so many debates in the house. He has been received with great favor in the senate, and takes his honors easily.

If the many thousands of people who remember how Eugene Hale looked as he sat at the head of the Maine delegation in the Chicago convention when the fight grew hot, will recall that picture, they will have a view of Hamlin's successor, as he sits in the senate, with this difference, that there is now no anxiety on his face, and that he wears more beard. There is easiness as well as confidence in his demeanor, and it seems to be taken for granted that he will make a good senator.

General Hawley, tall and strong of frame, with increasing flesh and with a heavier sprinkling of gray in his short hair and whiskers, and with increasing baldness on the top of his head, has lost all appearance even of being important or restive. He is more the senator in appearance and bearing than any one of the group just mentioned, and while eight years younger than Conger, looks older than that gentleman. While in his seat he is always busy in a brisk, easy way.

Like Hawley, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has the senatorial figure and presence, and steps from the house as great a favorite. He is only forty-five years of age, but the light brown hair and close, full beard that adds strength to a good, fine-featured face, are touched enough with gray to give him the appearance of an older man. He is unobtrusive and affable, and carries himself as a man on excellent footing with his associates.

General Ben Harrison, of Indiana, was from the first given place as a strong man. Since his campaign in 1876, which gave him footing in national politics and enabled him to overcome his dislike for political life, General Harrison has rounded out both in person and characteristics that make the leader. Few faces in the senate have more character than his, and yet few are more difficult to describe. None of the old senators resembled him, and none of the new ones are like him in face or figure. He has taken the quick recognition of his rank quietly, and at his desk has much the manner of Hawley, treating his mail as though the proper disposal of it was a matter of interest and importance.

Platt, of New York, tall and straight, and yet with the suggestion of a stoop in his shoulders, moves about more and takes a more prominent part in conferences than any other of the new senators. His dark hair is thinning out a little just above the apex of his high forehead, but not in a way to make him look older. His alert friendliness and his enterprising cordiality give to his business push and drive, a sort of mellowness of tone that is very engaging. When Platt went up to take the oath of office on the 4th of March, it was noticed that Mr. Conkling did not follow the example of the senior senator from other states and go up with him. This puzzled the people not a little, but when Platt returned to his seat, and Conkling seemed to offer an apologetic remark, the bearing of the two men puzzled curious spectators still more. The inference was that Conkling expected Platt to hoe his own row, and that Platt had a good-humored confidence in his ability to do it. Since that day Platt has been frequently in conference with Conkling, but on the same footing on which he has met other leaders.

Paris Newspapers.

From the Parisian.

It often seems a mystery to the unsophisticated foreigner how it is possible for such a multitude of newspapers to exist in Paris. The solution of the problem is that each important and unimportant banking and financial establishment owns or at least pays a subvention to some journal, in return for which it controls the stock-market article and has a right to a certain amount *reclame*. The inconvenience of this system is obvious: the writers and editors do not enjoy full liberty of action. An incident which occurred a few days ago in the editorial rooms of the Gaulois shows how impossible it is to serve two masters. On Saturday Mr. Verbruck, director of a banking establishment, president of the council of administration of the Gaulois, and proprietor of the majority of the shares of the journal, summoned a council and caused the revocation of the director of the journal, Mr. Arthur Meyer. Mr. Meyer refused to be revoked on the ground that the council was irregular, and shut himself up with his staff in the editorial rooms. Siege was laid, and finally Mr. Meyer had to yield. The old editorial staff followed their director with a few exceptions, and on Monday they founded a new journal, *Le Clairon*. The cause of the difference was that tendency of Mr. Meyer was to make the Gaulois a royal organ, and Mr. Verbruck, the banker, finds that it is to his interest to have his organ Gambettist. The matter was brought before the tribunal of referees on Tuesday, and Mr. Meyer requested to be reinstated as director of the Gaulois. The tribunal refused, and so the banker remains victor in this struggle of the earthen pot against the iron pot.

TELEGRAPHIC

FEARFUL FLOODS.

Missouri Ice Gorges Broken and Dashing Downward.

Farms Overflowed and People Fleeing for Safety.

Tons of Ice Deposited on Once Fruitful Fields.

Two Men Drowned in the Ice Flood at Omaha.

Aid to be Sent to the Jeanette.

Comments on Conkling and the Senate Dead-Lock.

COLORADO.

Seven Bullet Holes.

DENVER, April 6.—A News Buena Vista special says the body of Harrington, who was killed yesterday evening, was brought in to-day. The examination showed seven bullet wounds in his body, two of which passed entirely through. The coroner's verdict will be given to-morrow.

Fryer Hill Fire.

DENVER, April 6.—The Republican's Leadville special says: The fire in the Fryer Hill mines, which never has been completely extinguished, but has been smouldering for weeks, broke out to-day between the Little Pittsburg and the Carboniferous. The flames are raging furiously, causing a suspension of work in their immediate vicinity. Preparations are being made to rush steam into the drifts and smother the flames.

Shot in the Head.

DEL NORTE, April 7.—A fatal shooting affray occurred here between J. H. Jackson and Wm. Lowe, which resulted in the death of Lowe. The cause was Lowe's threatening Jackson's life at different times, especially to-day, while to Jackson's face he pretended to be his friend. He had just stolen one of Jackson's horses, which he pretended should be returned to Jackson, at the same time he had sent the horse ahead of him, and was about to follow it. Lowe was a fugitive from justice, as he had recently shot a man at Farmington, N. M. Just as he was about leaving he was met by Jackson; a few words ensued, when Jackson shot him twice with a shotgun, one charge breaking an arm and one entering his head back of the left ear and coming out near the left eye. Public feeling is with Jackson, who is a law-abiding citizen, and was urged to the commission of the deed in protection of his life.

Death of a Pioneer.

DEL NORTE, April 7.—Albert H. Pfeiffer, one of the pioneers of Colorado, an old Indian fighter and an associate of Kit Carson, died at his house, west of Del Norte, last night.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president has nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was withdrawn at his own request. Several other vacancies have been made.

The president nominated for receivers of public money Otis Perrin, of Stockton, and Solomon Cooper, of Humboldt, California.

FLOWERS FOR MAHONE.

The colored citizens of day decorated Mahone's desk with a floral anchor, inscribed with an appropriate congratulatory sentiment.

ANNOYED.

The president and Senator Blaine are annoyed by the continuance of the dead-lock, and think the nominations should be confirmed without delay and were disappointed at the result of the last republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair and others hold similar views, and will try to have another caucus to reverse the decision of the last. It is stated the president will use his power to break the dead-lock if it lasts much longer.

BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

The Central Pacific railroad company has declined to answer in the suit pending to test the legality of the payment of dividends while the claims of the government are unsettled, and have gained an extension. It is believed at the department that the managers of the road will practice a game to delay to the last degree possible. If they succeed in evading the law in this way, it is understood that the auditor of railroad accounts will lay the matter before the attorney general and insist that they be called on to answer for vast sums that, it is alleged, they have withheld from the government for the past thirty-two months. It is claimed at the department that they have done this to such an extent that within thirty months, ending December 8th, they have made away with some two million three hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

The widow of John Brown, who was hung at Harper's ferry, is in Washington seeking a position as she is poor.

HIS POSITION AGAIN DEFINED.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Washington special to the evening papers says the president in conversation with reference to the New York nominations said he had nothing whatever to reproach himself with so far as Conkling was concerned. He holds that Conkling has really no cause for grievance against his administration. He took particular pains to point out to the senator that he could not in his official acts recognize the general divisions of the party or portion the patronage of the government upon any one of its factions in such a manner as to be considered as taking sides with it. In determining to steer clear of anything which can be construed as affectionate or taking sides with either the president is following the example set by Pierce on his accession to the presidency with reference to quarrels of hard shell and soft shell democracy of New York.

MAKING THE SENATE RESPONSIBLE.

The action of the president to day in sending in nominations for several important places, such as Indian commissioner indicates his purpose to throw upon the senate the entire responsibility of a failure to confirm or injuriously to delay in confirming the nominations. At the same time the president sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements of the democrats in the south. He expressed himself to the colored Virginia delegation to-day as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing the southern democracy, but said the deadlock is beginning to have an embarrassing effect upon administration work and the president thinks, it is so said on good authority, that some confirmations can be made without weakening the republican position. The rumor is again circulated to-day that if the deadlock continues much longer the president will call an extra session but it is not credited. Robertson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name unless the president requests it. Robertson will make his fight to the end and will win two-thirds of the senate.

GIVING THE BOYS A CHANCE.

General McCook, who has been in General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at White river and Captain Mullins has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. Army officers say Secretary Lincoln has expressed the intention of making revolution in staff appointments. He thinks some officers have been enjoying fat and easy berths too long, and that it is fair to give them a taste of service and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty a while.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The positions taken by Senators Sherman and Bayard in their elaborate speeches to-day, have brought into bold relief the fact which has previously been less apparent, that the present contest in the senate is practically a contest between the two great political parties for the election of a United States senator from Virginia. The people of that state will next fall elect not only a governor, judge of the court of appeals, and other state officers, but also the legislature, which in '82 is to elect Senator Johnston's successor, to take his seat in March, '83. It is generally believed by both parties in the senate that the success of the movement to make Riddleberger sergeant-at-arms, involving an extension in behalf of the republican party of the nation, of both material and moral aid, to the proposed coalition of the readjusters and republicans in Virginia, would almost certainly insure the success of the coalition and result in the complete overthrow of the regular democracy in their old dominion. A rumor is afloat and is credited in some quarters that if the deadlock continues much longer the president will convene the 47th congress in extra session. The report is probably intended to frighten the democrats into yielding the senate patronage for fear of losing the house patronage which unless an extra session be called they will continue to enjoy till next December.

GARFIELD APPROVES.

It is now pretty definitely known that President Garfield approves the stand taken by the republicans of the senate and this belief is strongly corroborated not only by the fact that his closest friends in the senate have openly advised the present programme but also by the president's own utterances this morning when he expressed himself warmly in favor of the proposed alliance of the Virginia republicans with the party of Senator Mahone.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Rumors were flying about the capital this evening more thickly than usual, being that a secret committee of republican senators had been appointed in Conkling's interest to urge the president to withdraw Robertson and substitute from another state than New York. While it is true that Conkling is trying all sorts of schemes, the president has declared himself firm as a rock to stand by Robertson, unless the latter voluntarily withdraws himself. The talk about appointing David Davis collector of New York is considered simply trash. He wouldn't have the office and its ceaseless annoyances.

ARTHUR WANTS A REST.

Arthur's friends will attempt to adjourn the senate from this afternoon until Monday, as Arthur wants to go to New York and can't have a substitute, as in case of a crisis being reached his vote is necessary to his party. The democrats will assist adjournment.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: A treasury official remarked to-day that there was now massed in the vaults of the department a larger amount of gold than ever was known to be in one place in the history of modern times at least and probably more than could be authenticated as existing in any single treasury at any time before in the world. There are about \$173,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, exclusive of some \$50,000,000 of silver, while the Bank of England has only about \$75,000,000 in gold. What is more singular is it stays in the vaults, no matter what the demand is, for as fast as it is paid out it returns, showing that as long as confidence is maintained it is not the favorite currency.

ence is maintained it is not the favorite currency.

CONKLING'S OPINION.

A friend of Conkling, who has been in consultation with him, said that Robertson's nomination would probably be hung up in Conkling's committee till the next session. Conkling could get it rejected outright, but didn't care to precipitate a quarrel with the administration.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

An important financial conference has been held here between some New York bankers and the president, and Secretary Blaine has been urged that whatever arrangements may be made for extending the 5 per cent. bonds reducing rate, the honor of the government requires that the six per cents., which are payable June 30, must be paid that day. The sixes are on a very different basis from the 5's if the former are redeemable June 30 without notice, the latter can't be redeemed till after three months' notice. The government can give that notice May 1st, and the 5's can't be paid out till three months after that. The amount of sixes payable June 30th, without further notice is \$187,000,000. Whenever other loans, made upon the same terms, have become payable it has been held by the treasury that any failure to make prompt payment would be a stain on the honor of the government, and it was urged that the government has \$180,000,000 from which to pay these bonds, through the sale of \$104,000,000 4 or 4 1/2 per cents., and surplus revenues. An additional \$47,000,000 could be obtained under the Bayard amendment by anticipating the surplus revenues for three or four months.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Boston Transcript says: The senators appear to be struggling entirely for the poor satisfaction of electing two men as officers of the senate, Gorham and Riddleberger, neither of them a man who is fit to represent a great national party.

The Herald says: It is a pity the Massachusetts senators could not come home and talk with the people. They would be likely soon to join Hale and Frye in favoring attending to business before fighting longer over the senate offices.

HE WILL REVIVE NO OLD EXPEDIENT.

The statement in numerous dispatches from here that the president may decide to revive an ancient custom and go in person to the senate to break the deadlock is all bosh. There is no necessity for the president to resort to any extreme or even ancient measures to break through the deadlock. He is embarrassed by the situation and would like to have the nominations confirmed, but in accordance with his expressed opinion he has hesitated to advise what ought to be done. It is believed that the president will ask his friends in the senate to go into executive session if the situation continues much longer. Conkling much prefers compromise to war and he and all his friends are using all their energies and influence to obtain some little concession from the president so that a retreat may be sounded and called a compromise. A thorough canvass of the senate by your reporter shows that Conkling is doomed to defeat, and he knows it. Only two democratic senators even talk of voting with him. Maxey, Voorhees and Garland, who have been published as his supporters, deny and denounce the report as false. On the republican side Conkling should be pressed his opposition to a Robertson vote, would not get exceeding a dozen senators. Conkling was elected to go to Wisconsin with Carpenter's remains knowing whatever might occur in the senate his fight could not open in his absence. He is seeking every means to delay the opening of the battle in hope that some arrangements may be made by which he can retreat without dishonor.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE MEADE.

Commodore Meade of the United States steamer Vandalia in a letter to the navy department dated March 30th says: Havana is healthy but lawlessness prevails and goes unrestrained. Murder and robberies are of daily and nightly occurrence and recently the British consul was nearly murdered by ruffians.

Flood at Omaha.

THE RIVER FULL OF FLOATING ICE.

OMAHA, April 7.—For several days more or less ice has been running in the Missouri past this point, but to-day about 6 a. m. it began running thicker than ever and by noon the broad river was one vast stream of ice cakes, varying in size from two or three feet square to pieces over one hundred feet square, the thickness being from two to three feet, the constant grinding and crushing of the ice making a continual roar which can be heard at a considerable distance from the river. Trees, logs, bridge timber and parts of houses are being constantly swept by, and now and then they are shot out of the water and onto the ice cakes by the whirling waters, which twist the cakes round and round. Frequently large cakes of ice weighing several tons, are crowded out of the water and lodged upon the land. Thousands of people have been watching the passage of the ice all the afternoon. It was a grand spectacle. Nothing equal to it has ever occurred here. The ice is in good preservation, and it is thought that a great deal of it will reach far down into the Mississippi. The flow of ice will probably continue for several days here, as information has been received that the gorges above Sioux City have broken and that to-day's flow is but the advance guard, and that by to-morrow it will be twice as heavy, if possible.

The river has risen five feet and a half at Sioux City since yesterday morning and we are now getting the effect of that raise. It is rising at Niobrara and also at Yankton and the gorges are all out. The river is falling at Fort Sully. All the country in Nebraska between Covington and Jackson is submerged and the Chicago, St. Paul and Omaha railway is all under water between those points. It is being washed badly as there is a strong current. Covington, quite a village opposite Sioux City, is all under water and all the citizens were taken over to Sioux City on the steam ferry boat, leaving all their property behind, merely taking with them their extra clothing. The railroad

agent and telegraph operator left at 5 o'clock in a skiff for Sioux City, being the last one to leave the town. When they left the water was above the floor of the depot and still rising.

At Omaha the river has been rising steadily ever since yesterday afternoon, till now it has reached 18 feet and 6 inches above low water, the highest point reached since '75, when the water was "the same in height in April of that year. It is a vast expanse of water and ice from two to three miles wide in many places. The main current, which is about five miles an hour, runs against the long stone rip-rap built to protect the Omaha levee reaching north from the Union Pacific bridge about two miles, and on this levee are numerous railway tracks, several extensive lumber yards, smelting works, Union Pacific shops, and pump house being built for the Omaha water works. The smelting works have been shut down for several days. To-day there are two streams of surface water running through the works with quite a strong current, but as yet doing no material damage. The works are well protected by a rip-rap of their own make, out of slag, which is much heavier than stone. This rip-rap has been building for several years, all the slag from the works being used for this purpose. This morning the government rip-rap, about eight hundred feet north of the smelting works, gave way owing to the accumulation of a lake of water on the inside which broke over into the river and in a few hours washed out fifty feet. The lake is about two feet higher than the river and the current through this opening rushes down with great force. This afternoon three Union Pacific teamsters, Thaddeus Wren, Michael Cunningham and Nicholas Keenan, who had been rescuing several parties from submerged houses near the Union Pacific shop, attempted to cross this current in their boat, some distance from the mouth. They were warned to go back by General Superintendent Clark and Assistant General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific, who, with other gentlemen, were swept by the current towards the opening in the rip-rap, and becoming excited, they jumped out, supposing that as the lake was shallow they could retain their foothold but the current was so strong that it carried them through the opening into the river of ice. Wren grabbed hold of the boat which was shoved up on the ice and he was pounded almost to death by chunks of ice. General Superintendent Clark grabbed a pole, stepped on the cake ice and while a man held his hand he reached the pole to Wren who was thus pulled out and saved. The other two men disappeared under the ice and were drowned and their bodies were not recovered. One of them reappeared about one hundred feet from the shore and one brave man at the risk of his own life started on the cakes of ice to assist him but he again disappeared and that was the last seen of him. His would be rescuer narrowly escaped drowning and with great difficulty succeeded in reaching shore. Cunningham left a family, Keenan was a single man. The break in the rip-rap is regarded as quite serious. All the Union Pacific rolling stock is removed to high grounds.

OMAHA, April 7.—A letter received from Ponca says that the town of Green Island, which was swept away by the Missouri river flood, consisted of about thirty houses, known by about 170 persons, and as far as occupation was belonging to the town was drowned, though it is reported a number of persons living in the vicinity were drowned. There were many remarkably narrow escapes, some persons barely saving their lives by climbing into trees and remaining there all night. Several persons were floated off on the tops of their houses, which were swept down the stream; but the parties were rescued by means of boats. A great deal of live stock has been lost.

Three hundred people in Cedar county, Neb., have been made homeless and destitute, and are sustaining life with food supplied by neighbors. It is claimed that ice covers their farms to such a depth and extent that it will take several weeks to melt it, and it is thought that it will not disappear until the first of June, and even were the land clear of ice it could not be planted as the people have lost all their seed, their tools, wagons and implements. The people of Yankton, Dakota, and St. Helena, Neb., have organized a relief committee.

THE GORGE BROKEN.

YANKTON, D. T., April 7.—The ice gorge which has been resisting the onward flow of water at this point for 24 hours, broke an hour ago and the water is falling rapidly. Lower Yankton has been submerged since Monday morning. The lower floors of two hundred dwellings, shops, and mills are covered from one to four feet. Much damage has been done to houses, goods, and buildings. The steamer Peninah broke from her moorings as the ice began to move, and has floated with the current a mile, lodging on the railroad track, where she now sits.

Intelligence from submerged farming districts was received last evening. Rescued parties have been found and landed in places of safety; about two hundred persons who must have perished with cold and hunger had they not been rescued. The good work still progresses and hopes are entertained that nearly all the ice and water bound sufferers will be rescued. The weather remains cold and the situation becomes more serious. The daily food supply has been reduced to a minimum and many kinds of provisions are running short. The fresher has swept away thousands of cords of wood, and to-day not a single cord is for sale in this market.

The Missouri river averages six miles wide for 100 miles above Ponca. Gorges are still holding firm; many cakes of ice, which have floated down past Ponca, are reported as being an acre in extent and from three to five feet thick. The worst of the flood has not yet come.

HEAVY RAIN.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A heavy rain storm commenced here about six this morning and still continues. From reports received at the signal office the storm extends over a breadth of country embracing nearly all the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red River valleys and reaching considerable distance east of the former river. Should the storm continue 24 hours or longer all the streams mentioned will rise rapidly and great damage will result. The upper Mississippi at Hannibal and various other places is already nearly up to danger line. The same may be said of the lower Missouri; and at this point a rise of five feet will overflow some low places both in the northern and southern parts of the city along the river front and will probably work great distress. Measures are being taken to protect or remove property, however, and it is hoped serious damage will be averted.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 7.

Silver bars, 112.
Money easy, 5@6.
Governments steady.
Stocks closed weaker.
Following are the quotations:—
Western Union... 115 1/4
Quicksilver... 19 1/2
Pacific Mail... 53 1/2
Mariposa... 4 1/2
Wells, Fargo... 118
N.Y. Central... 146
Erie... 47 1/2
Panama... 247 1/2
Union Pacific... 119
U. P. bonds... 115
Central Pacific... 89
C. P. bonds... 114 1/2
Sutro Tunnel... 1 1/2

Chinese Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Times says: The proprietor of the laundry at Belleville where over 200 Chinamen were recently employed is now supplied almost exclusively with white labor. Casbolt, the manager, became satisfied he says that white labor was cheaper in the long run than Chinese labor and began several months ago to make changes but a large number of Chinese still remain in his employ. A few days ago one of them who was grossly offensive in demeanor toward Casbolt was discharged. Thinking the foreman had been instrumental in securing the discharge of this man the Chinese demanded that the foreman should be discharged too. Casbolt refused to do it and the Chinamen threatened to kill him. They quit work and spent their time in playing cards. A day or two afterward the armed themselves with dirk knives, gathered on the laundry premises and yelled like Comanche Indians. Casbolt went boldly into the crowd and declared that he would punish any one of them that raised a hand against either himself or the foreman. When a constable, who had been sent for, arrived Casbolt put Yang Jack, one of the ring leaders, in irons and the rest of the crowd retreated. Casbolt discharged all of them and they marched in single file to the depot on Monday. Twenty of them returned and promising to obey the rules were taken back to work, but Casbolt says he will discharge them as soon as he can replace them with white men and women.

Railroad Sold.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A dispatch from Houston says: To-day the Texas Western narrow gauge railroad has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage; that Col. W. B. Botts was the purchaser at one hundred thousand dollars; that a company has been organized, H. H. Honore, of Chicago, president; that Col. Fred B. Grant will probably resign from the army and take charge as chief engineer, and that the road will be immediately extended from its present terminus, Paterson, forty-two miles west of Houston, to Presidio, on the Rio Grande.

Arctic Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Chief Engineer R. V. Seane, of the U. S. navy, received his orders Tuesday to accompany the Jeanette search expedition to the Arctic regions. His home is in Philadelphia. He informed the press reporter that the Mary and Helen would probably sail from San Francisco June 1st. "Of course we will start at Sitka or some other point for coal, dogs, furs, etc., and the paraphernalia necessary on an Arctic voyage. If we do not find any message at Wrangell-land, where we shall probably first stop, we will go to Herald Island, where it was arranged that Captain DeLong should leave a message in case he could not land there. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months, when the Arctic winter will begin. We are then ordered to find a secure harbor at Wrangell land, and if this is not possible, to cross over to Siberia and go into quarters there. During the winter sled parties will be organized and sent out in search of news of the Jeanette. Our orders are not to stay there more than one winter, but to prosecute the search after spring opens and remain till winter sets in again, then we return to San Francisco. The Mary and Helen will be commanded by eight officers and a crew of twenty-five men. She will be fully provisioned for the trip and will have plenty of food on board to supply the Jeanette and any other vessel in distress. The government furnishes all the heavy clothing and fur clothing for officers and men. We will take canned vegetables, and meats of various sorts, and 15,000 pounds of pemican which is now being made in Baltimore. Very little liquor will be taken. Every man on board is a volunteer, and the detail was made by the department after the men had notified it of their intention to go. There were no scientists with the expedition therefore besides the regular duties of the officers they will be assigned to various scientific investigations. I am to look out for all mineralogy discoveries. All officers are assigned to other special branches. A complete photograph outfit with everything necessary on the voyage of discovery. We expect to return in about fifteen months.

FOREIGN.

Beaconsfield's Condition.

LONDON, April 7.—Beaconsfield had a very serious attack of spasms during the night owing to a chill, but rallied towards morning. Physicians state, however, he is very seriously ill, and they are in constant attendance.

LATER.—A 'great change for the better in Beaconsfield's condition. There is now no fear of a fatal termination to the severe attack of the night.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Beaconsfield's condition is very encouraging. The amount of gold in the Bank of England is greater than for many years. There are £15,500,000.

Harrison's majority over Clark for mayor of Chicago, according to complete returns, is 7,741.

The bursting of a stone yesterday in Johnson's flouring mill at Little Rock, Ark., killed two men and wounded seven.

The statue of General McPherson was unveiled by General Sherman in Cincinnati yesterday, ex-President Hayes standing by.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: The republican members of the legislature in caucus adopted resolutions approving the republican stand in the senate.

A dispatch dated Syria, April 4th, says: The continued shocks of earthquake at Cnio have destroyed the houses injured by the first shock. It is said to be utterly impossible to enter the town.

An Iowa City Iowa dispatch says: Hattie Deul's condition is unchanged. The medical society by resolution condemn it, fast, but fail to suggest any remedy. Every means will be tried to make her eat except force.

A United States revenue posse captured Johnson Hochstetter, Wm. Miller and Pyle and

Jas. Nicklow, four moonshiners, with one hundred and fifty barrels of illicit whisky, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, while working in a ravine.

While a dozen policemen were escorting a process server at Baltimore, County Leitrim, they were attacked by twenty women with stones and sticks. A girl aged twenty was fatally shot and another wounded. Several of the police were seriously wounded.

Heroes as Are Heroes.

Macmillan's Magazine.
The late Mr. Thackeray had a story, which he was wont to tell with great enjoyment, of a novelist whose first manuscript was sent back by the publisher's reader with a hint that it would be well if he would give every character a step or two in rank. The country squire was to be turned into a wealthy baronet; the knight into a mushroom peer, ennobled for his wealth; the earl was to become a duke, and the mysterious artist an illegitimate scion of royalty. The scheme was adopted; the novel succeeded, and its author, who has since largely contributed to the revenues of the trunk maker and the buttermilk, never afterward introduced a character into his stories of less rank than a captain in the guards.

PERSONAL.

One of the Rothschilds owns \$500,000 for every pound he weighs.

King Alfonso and wife have presented to the pope a chalice mounted with \$40,000 worth of precious stones.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, pardoned nearly 50 convicts upon the occasion of his late visit for personal inspection to the state prison.

Ko Kun Hua, the Chinese professor at Harvard, adapts himself readily to our American customs, one of which—the rheumatism—he is now enjoying.

Governor John Endicott's autograph sold at auction in Boston, last Friday, for \$24, Ralph Waldo Emerson's for \$1.05, John Brown's for \$5.75, and Edward Everett's for \$5 cents.

Wm. E. Chandler has presented to the New Hampshire State Historical society the pocket knife carried by President Lincoln on the night of his assassination.

Lord Beaconsfield is said not to read his manuscript pages over, but to send them straight to a friend for revision. He thinks little of "Lothair" and much of "Endymion."

Mme. Yosheda, the wife of the Japanese minister, receives much attention in Washington. Her little daughter, about four years of age, is described as being as easy in her manners as a society veteran.

George Dexter, of Albany, is said to be the only survivor of the party of forty that went down the river in September, 1807, on the trial trip of Robert Fulton's "Clermont," the first steam vessel on the Hudson.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon of the Centre Church of New Haven, Conn., celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his settlement over the church on Monday. When he first settled in New Haven there were but 8,000 people in the city and five churches.

Fanny Davenport, whose charitable deeds in Chicago have been winning her warm praise, is having a glass dress made at Pittsburgh. It will have a long train of woven glass and be elaborately trimmed with glass lace. To make the texture the glass is first spun into fine threads and then woven.

Mrs. Hiscok, a daughter of Fernando Wood, was recently severely hurt at Hot Springs, Ark. She had been riding with a gentleman who had dismounted, and as he held his own horse by the bridle the animal kicked Mrs. Hiscok as she sat on her horse, breaking her leg.

There are two bishops staying at Carlsruhe, France, the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Bishop of Jamaica. They are known there by the abbreviated names of "Gib" and "Jam," are extremely popular, and are both in great request at 5 o'clock tea parties.

Christine Nilsson says that it amuses her to hear people in France speak of the dreadful habit that Americans have of conveying their food to their mouths with their knives. She says that she has been at the table between a German prince and a diplomatist who went through the same sleight of hand.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the last court day, to-wit: Monday, April 11th, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.

JOHN E. WHEELER,
Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William N. Gray, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the last court day, to-wit: Monday, April 11th, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.

NIEL G. ADEE,
Administrator.

With the will annexed.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the April Term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, the Honorable the Judge of said Court, present in said Court, will receive and settle the accounts of said administrator, pray the approval of the said court, and that all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 25th, 1881.

HELENA J. BARRETT,
Administratrix of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue.

36wtf.

The Magnet is publishing a play college.

When the late mayor of Leadville goes to New York now, his value will be belied "ex-mayor of Leadville."

There is some talk of appointing S. P. Rounds as government printer. He will make it a very profitable office for himself.

Seventy republican papers in New York state are for the confirmation of Robertson seven against. This is a pretty fair index of public sentiment.

With as efficient a mayor as Matt France in the chair, it will not be necessary to pay twenty per cent. of the expenditures to have work done on the ditches.

We would be glad to publish communications from all parties interested on the subject "Why work on the main ditch was delayed, and whose was the fault."

The Indian bureau as well as Colorado Springs is to be run on prohibition principles. As the Indian bureau has no drug store, the poor Indian will stand a poor chance to get fire water.

If Senator Bayard really means what he says about voting for repudiators, he should leave the democratic party and have nothing to do with the solid south. It has repudiated \$30,000,000 within a few years.

The republicans have a chance to remain in control of Leadville. If the new administration faithfully collects licenses and fines and economically spends the receipts, it will be endorsed at the polls a year from now.

The testimony of General Armstrong about education in the south is interesting and encouraging. It shows that the south is making some real progress. Education for the negro and the poor white will solve the question of a free ballot and make bulldozing impossible quicker than anything else.

The president finds it difficult to please his friends. Congressman Farwell who led the anti Grant campaign in Illinois thinks Robinson's nomination unwise. Mr. Farwell has been a good deal troubled because Senator Logan's advice was taken regarding an appointment of a marshal in Illinois instead of his. Mr. Farwell is accordingly thanks President Grant for not using the appointing power in Illinois.

It has been for some time how many collectors were in the hands of Garfield have to dispose of the democratic.

Possibly not any. But the same is true if Robertson and his friends did not work for the ticket. The Robertson element in New York politics is represented by the Tribune, which did quite as much as Mr. Conkling to win the victory.

The Vicksburg Herald, a democratic paper, gives this sensible advice about the southern appointments: "The president should not restrict his appointment entirely to the white race. On the contrary he should proportion his appointments to the races to the number of those in each 'fit to hold office. A pretty good rule to follow would be to appoint no man to office who does not have the esteem and 'respect of both races.'"

There is a quiet feeling in the city that twenty per cent. of the expenditures is a very liberal sum to pay Messrs. Russell & Alexander for superintending the cleaning out of the ditches. This enterprising firm is not to be criticised, for it is here to make money and would be acting on good business principles in getting thirty per cent., if they could. But it is a question whether the council was making a shrewd bargain. We presume that the council acted hastily, because the delay had been too great already, and Russell & Alexander would do it most expeditiously. Besides the workmen as managed by this firm are likely to do more work than the city ordinarily gets out of its laborers. Still, twenty per cent. is rather a large margin.

The president says that in his memorable Sunday afternoon conference with Mr. Conkling he told that distinguished gentleman that he "could not for one moment think, in his public acts, of recognizing divisions in the party." Yet, only two or three days afterwards he proceeded to recognize divisions where none existed.—[Denver Republican.]

This is a strange contradiction. If there was no division, we don't see how the appointment of Robertson could create one. The fact of the matter is, however, that Senator Conkling, not the republican party, was undivided and unanimous. Senator Conkling frequently mistakes himself for the republican party of New York state.

The council on the 7th of March ordered the cleaning of the ditch to be done immediately. The 7th was Monday. During the remainder of the week it was pleasant and warm. The snow came on Sunday night the 13th so that no work could be done for ten days. For the past two weeks the snow has been off the ground and yet no active measures were taken to clean the ditch. The council has now given it to a very enterprising firm, a very handsome figure and it will be done quickly. But the most singular fact is that several members of the council supposed that the work was going on. Someone is to blame for this negligence and slackness. The delay is serious.

The Pueblo Democrat makes this answer to the claim of the Denver Times that a southern convention would be unjust: "If this is not refreshingly cool, we never knew what coolness meant. It amounts to simply this: Denver has the capital, has a right to lay its plans to 'keep it and any movement on the part of any other section to secure the location would be unfair, sectional and a conspiracy against the right; but the Times concedes too much for its argument, when it says that the people of all parts of the state are 'equally interested in the capital location, and this is true, hence that fact 'absolves the people who live south of the divide from the charge of unfairness, for they simply propose to exercise their 'privilege of choice and consult their own and the state's interests by procuring the location of the capital at some eligible point south of the divide. Does the Times editor think the people of the south would ignore their 'own and the state's interests just to 'please Denver? Our people are mighty 'nice and mighty accommodating, but 'they are human.'"

The Leadville election was close, but the republican candidate was elected by a small majority. The contest was hot and nasty. It was watched all over the state, because of the importance of the election last year. Then Leadville went democratic for the first time, and it gave no little enthusiasm to the democratic party in the state. Last fall Lake county gave about 400 majority for Hancock. From this it appeared that Lake county, on strictly party issues, was democratic. The republicans had this majority to overcome and they did it. But without detracting at all from the good work done by the republican party in that city, we may say that the victory was owing more to democratic blundering than to anything else. It is probable that Leadville is now democratic on strict party issues. The democratic party should learn a lesson from this. It must not outrage decency by such a nomination as that of Humphreys. It will also have some effect on ambitious men. Personal character counts for as much as political trickery. A man devoid of principle, even though backed by money, the machinery of a dominant political party and the enthusiastic support of the press, cannot always win.

The preamble of the resolution passed by the council last night says, "Whereas, Messrs. Russell & Alexander, having the interests of the city at heart, feel that great justice has been done them," etc. The injustice done this firm was a squib which appeared in the GAZETTE, stating that a good price had been paid for cleaning out the ditches. This is praising rather than reflecting on the firm. A good business man is one who can make money. Merchants here do not scruple to take twenty or thirty per cent., if they can get it. We always presumed that Russell & Alexander had the interests of Russell & Alexander at heart. They are here like other honest, respectable people, to make money. The council should cease to look upon them as philanthropists, "having the interests of the city at heart." Such resolutions will not help the firm, nor does it place them in the light they would wish to be placed. No charge has appeared in these columns that the firm had not honestly and faithfully done all work according to the contract, which had been awarded it.

The council is a little too cranky. A caucus held a few evenings ago somewhat hastily passed a resolution, which had a preamble saying that complaint had been made that the council had been extravagant. The next morning the whole council was going to resign. Yesterday the GAZETTE stated a very liberal price had been paid Russell & Alexander for cleaning the ditches. This led to a meeting of the council last night, which finally ended in the passage of a solemn resolution. The council would appear much more dignified if it showed more confidence in the wisdom of its acts. No one questions the integrity of the council. There is only a difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of certain contracts; and the faithfulness with which they have been carried out. Now, if the council is confident that it has acted wisely and in the interest of the city, it should not be so awfully sensitive. There is no disposition in this paper at least, to do it injustice. We will gladly print any defense that may be given us, if injustice has been done.

Russell & Alexander are likely to clean out the ditches more quickly than it could be done in any other way. This should encourage the residents in the southern part of the city. Another consideration is that this firm is likely to get more work out of their men than the city would. The limit of the amount they are to expend is \$2,000. This will give this firm \$400, out of which they are to pay for new tools and wear and tear in the old ones.

The coroner's inquest in Denver are bringing in very definite verdicts regarding the murdering of laborers by falling buildings. The responsibility is fixed. Now what is going to be done about it.

In the enumeration of the papers which oppose the confirmation of Robertson, the New York Tribune overlooked the Denver Republican. This makes three papers outside of New York which take this position.

George William Curtis is sad. He publishes as the reason of his sorrow the fact that twenty years of republican ascendancy in the nation has rendered our politics corrupt and made offices the objects of barter and sale. But the real trouble with George is the melancholy fact that the twenty years of republican ascendancy has not landed him in the senate, in the cabinet, or in a foreign mission. He is not the first man who has imagined that he was pious when he was only bilious.—[Denver Republican.]

The Republican always smiles when it can say something disagreeable about Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis has been offered many offices, among others the English mission but he has declined them. A stalwart man never can understand a man who declines an office or who is not seeking one. This is why Mr. Curtis is despised by them. Now Mr. Conkling has not been out of office in thirty years and his chief duty as senator is in looking after patronage. This commands for him great respect among the stalwarts.

In Connecticut it is proposed to make every officer elect take the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that in favor of paid or contributed, or promised, or contributed, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination, election or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses, expressly authorized by law. That I have not knowingly violated any election law of this state, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf, so help me God."

It would be a good idea to compel Colorado officers to take a similar oath.

Alderman Johnson of the third ward is chairman of the committee on ditches. We should be glad to print a communication from him telling why it was that the work on the main ditch which the council on March 7th directed should be begun directly was so long delayed. He will confer a favor on his constituents in the southern part of the city by doing this.

Senator Conkling wants to retire gracefully. He should be allowed to do so. He has made up his mind, as the Cincinnati Commercial said, "that this Ohio man would use a cudgel and not a feather duster in a fight."

President Garfield is evidently getting tired of the dead lock, and so is the country. The senate is neither useful nor ornamental at present. It would please the country best by confirming the nominations and adjourning.

The solid South, which has scaled a debt of \$243,000,000 to \$84,000,000 is exceeding virtuous. It thinks Mahone very wicked for trying to readjust Virginia's debt. Mahone may be wrong, but the solid South is not the party to accuse him.

When Senator Mahone became a readjuster he ceased to be a democrat. This much is clear.—[Denver News.]

Is it clear? The readjuster vote in Virginia last fall was counted as democratic.

There seems to be less greed for offices at the disposal of President Garfield in this state than in most any other. Senators Teller and Hill are to be congratulated.

Representative Belford is wise in giving his views in an interview to the News, rather than in writing a letter. He is committed to nothing.

The falling of buildings in Denver has ceased to be a sensation. One that fell on Wednesday was only briefly mentioned in one of the papers.

It is all right now to speak of a political or business boom. The word boom has found a place in the revised Worcester's dictionary.

The interview of Judge Belford in the News has not created the desired sensation.

A Humiliating Spectacle.

Denver Tribune.

The humiliating spectacle of the United States senate squabble for days over the appointment of a doorkeeper and a secretary is still being continued. With the usual detail of small contending. There may be a great principle involved in the struggle somewhere, but if so it is done up in a very small wrapper. It can hardly be called a party question since neither Riddleberger nor Graham is a party man. The one is a Virginia readjuster and the other stumped against the last republican state ticket in California. The entire row has been kicked up for a brace of political adventurers neither of whom is fit to hold public office.

Memories of Stonewall Jackson.

Referring to Stonewall Jackson, whom he knew very well, General Gordon said: "He was a singular man. He was a poor conversationalist. He was taciturn and rather shy; not very quick of mind, particularly to talk; and he would not argue at all. While he was a great soldier, I hardly think he was ambitious, except to do his duty better than anybody else. The religious side of his nature was strong. You would find it difficult, except from his actions, to make an interesting picture of him in his camp, so much went on in dumb show and silence. As an instance of how little he would argue, I remember of being with him at Malvern Hill, when General Whiting, a native of New England, who served on our side and was killed at Fort Fisher, rode up to explain why he could not carry out a certain order. He related the disposition of the enemy toward him, how he had not the facilities and means to carry out the order, and gave an intelligent statement, as I thought, I hardly knew who he was. Jackson heard him without any reply to the end, when he said, 'General you have got my orders. That is all I have got to say about it, sir.' And he would say no more."

THE LATE CAAR.

How He Treated His Friends.

London Truth.

The late emperor of Russia was not only one of the handsomest men in his dominions, but one of the best, and his manners were always most courteous to all who were brought in contact with him. It is more than twenty years since I saw him. He then used frequently to call and take tea at the English embassy. He was all under the impression that his intention was not known beforehand. But even then precautions were taken to insure his safety, and his coachman, unknown to him, informed the embassy of the contemplated visit some hours before it took place. He then had a worn, sad air, as though the empire, if not life, were a trouble to him. His honest desire was that all under his rule should be happy. His own idea of happiness seemed to be to play at cards for small stakes with his cronies, and occasionally to kill a bear. Any one more utterly unfitted to reign as an autocrat never did reign as one. He was very steadfast in his friendships, and unfortunately his friends were very greedy and corrupt set. They were perpetually getting into debt, and he was perpetually paying their debts. In one case, having handed over a large sum of money to a friend to free him from his creditors, he found that none of them had been paid. On this he simply gave the sum to a third person and requested him to settle the creditors. I remember being once on a day given by the emperor to the emperor on his birthday. I was playing at ecarte, when the emperor, who was wandering about, came behind me to watch the game. My adversary and I were both at four and it was my deal. "Now," said the emperor, "let us see whether you can turn up the king." I dealt, and then held up the "turn up card," observing, "Your orders, sire, have been obeyed." A dozen times afterward the emperor asked me how I managed it, and he never would believe that it was a mere hazard, and that I had taken the chance of the card being a king. Why Russian conspirators should have killed this kind and well-meaning man is really difficult to understand. His son and successor is a man of far sterner stuff, as I suspect, they will soon discover to their cost.

General Garfield and His Books.

American Cor., London World.

"You see," said General Garfield warmly, "political life fossilizes a man unless he has the strength to introduce a vivifying element. I have been eighteen years continuously in politics. For eighteen years I have been busy in the house of representatives during the sessions, and during the recesses at Washington adding the republican cause by stump-speaking to the work of the senate. One of the results of the card being a king. Why Russian conspirators should have killed this kind and well-meaning man is really difficult to understand. His son and successor is a man of far sterner stuff, as I suspect, they will soon discover to their cost."

"I have," General Garfield is careful to explain, "never had time to write a book. You see, I have been eighteen, nay twenty-one, years continuously in office. Mr. Gladstone goes out of office and has had time to translate his Homer. Lord Beaconsfield goes into retirement, and has leisure to pen his caustic novels. I am never out of office; and beyond a few magazine articles on military, agricultural and political subjects, I have never had time to prepare anything for publication."

"Of modern poets," he says, "Tennyson has eaten most into my life. Of course I have lived on Shakespeare since my earliest childhood. I nibble at all sorts of literary diet; but, after all, modern poetry like Tennyson's, is something which is deliciously sweet and palatable, and which never falls on my taste, though I partake of it never so frequently. Books, books, hanging shelves, through the halls, on hanging shelves. In the drawing room, where a fine bookcase is full of handsome editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray; of Spencer, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Green, Pele, Dryden; of all the leading editions of Horace, of Goethe, Buckle, Disraeli, Sumner, Thomas Jefferson. In the dining room, where are seen Audubon's 'Birds,' Macaulay's 'History,' and Motley's, and Thiers's, and Guizot's, and Martineau's, and Green's, and Hume's."

What the Democrats Will Do.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

A prominent democratic senator was asked what the senators on his side of the chamber proposed to do about it [Robertson's nomination]. He replied that they would do everything they reasonably could to keep the wounds from being healed. "We care as little for Garfield and Blaine as for Conkling and his crowd," continued the senator, "and if we can do anything to continue the ill feeling between them so much the better for us. What we want is New York. It is the pivotal state. With it and the south we can practically control the government. We know that the Conkling has the great majority of the New York republicans at his back. We therefore hope for a quarrel between the New York senators and the administration. The sooner it comes the better. We will do what we can to see it going and to nurse it after it is well under way."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Birth of the Liberal Republican Party.

Providence Star.

How many readers of the Star could enumerate with accuracy the causes which led to the formation of the liberal republican party in 1872, the nomination of Horace Greeley at the convention which met in Cincinnati on the first day of May of that year, and which made the campaign that followed so memorable in the history of American politics? Was it because of the dishonesty and corruption that prevailed during Gen. Grant's first term, the bad character of the men who surrounded him, and whose advice he followed, his conspicuous failure to realize the responsibilities of his position or to comprehend some of the great public questions with which he had to deal? Partly; but added to these were personal and local political questions which were combined with the causes suggested, and without which the liberal republican movement would have been impossible. I purpose, in one or two of these series of papers, to recall briefly the history of that episode in recent American politics.

GEN. GRANT'S FIRST TERM.

When General Grant was elected in 1868 the republican party was well united. It had a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress, and the bitter contests with Andrew Johnson through which it had just passed had consolidated and disciplined it. General Grant was not under special obligations to any wing or clique in the republican party. He had given no pledges; he had, before his nomination, made no political record; he had voted for but one presidential candidate in his life, and that one had been a democrat. I have said that the republican party was united at the beginning of General Grant's first term. It is true that there were rival organizations within the party in certain states. There were, for instance, the "Fenton crowd" and the "Conkling crowd" in New York, each having its headquarters on Broadway, one at 22d street and the other at 23d street, but they had all supported Grant and were divided chiefly on questions affecting the control of the party machinery within the state. There were similar rivalries in other states, but nothing which looked to a split in the party or the formation of a new one, and it was the maladroitness of General Grant's management, his sympathy for one division and his active enmity to the other, that made the attempt to form a new party possible.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN POLITICAL HISTORY.

Let me illustrate this by a bit of political history which, I believe, has never been written in connected form, and has been forgotten by many of those who, without helping to make it, knew something of its ten years ago. One of the results of the war was the disfranchisement by constitutional enactment after its close, of every citizen of Missouri who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion. This, with the enfranchisement of the blacks, put the political control of that state into the hands of the republicans, who sent Carl Schurz and Charles D. Drake, now chief justice of the United States court of claims, to the United States senate. But it was early foreseen by the wiser men among the republicans of Missouri that it would be impossible for a long time to exclude from active and participation in the government of the state a large majority of its most intelligent and thrifty citizens, and it was believed that the best thing for the republican party to do was to remove the restrictions on the suffrage of its own accord, and before it was actually driven to take this step. A magnanimous policy, it was believed, would attract into the republican ranks many of the re-enfranchised citizens. Those who favored this policy were led by Carl Schurz.

A SPLIT AND A BOLT.

The radical republicans—we should call them "stalwarts" now—led by Senator Drake, were opposed to any extension of the suffrage. They were the "machine" men of the party; they were afraid that if the ex-confederates were allowed to vote, they would soon control the state, elect a democratic governor and legislature, and return to the United States senate a democrat in the place of Drake, whose term of office was about to expire. When the state republican convention met at Jefferson City, both parties turned out very strong, and, after a stormy scene, there was a split and a bolt. The followers of Mr. Schurz nominated Gratz Brown for governor, and after a campaign of much excitement, elected him.

Gen. Grant's administration took sides with the Drake party, and then began that active use of the federal patronage for the purpose of bringing about a political result, by which the administration was so marked, and which was one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction in the republican party. Every man who was known as a friend of Mr. Schurz was removed, generally without any explanation being given, and an active Drake man was appointed in his place. But it was all in vain; the liberals and democrats triumphed.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE QUAKERS.

Before that campaign, Mr. Schurz had no quarrel with Gen. Grant's administration, and I remember with how much interest the Missouri senator's return to Washington was awaited, and the gossip that was afloat about his probable reception by the president. Official etiquette requires that senators who are in political accord with the administration shall call at the White House and pay their respects to the president soon after their return to Washington from the vacation of congress. In accordance with this custom, Mr. Schurz went up to the executive mansion soon after his arrival in the city, was shown into the ante-room, and sent his card to the president. A few minutes later some Quaker Indian agents came in and sent their cards to Gen. Grant. The president soon granted an audience to the Quakers, but sent word to Mr. Schurz that he was too much engaged to receive him—a snub that actually amounted to a personal insult. From that time forward the political enmity between Gen. Grant and Mr. Schurz was so bitter that no reconciliation has ever been possible.

MR. GREELEY'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Greeley knew more of the details of politics than any other man who ever lived, and yet, strange as it may seem, he entirely misapprehended the issues of the memorable Missouri campaign of 1870. The Schurz party, in its convention adopted resolutions demanding "tariff reform," which was a euphonious name they gave to free trade. The radicals, led by Senator Drake, in their platform, approved

the protection of home industries. Each party was anxious to have the support of the New York Tribune, but the followers of Mr. Drake were the more skillful. In a series of letters, some of which were printed in the Tribune, they kept in the background the real question at issue, the enfranchisement of those who had participated in the rebellion, but magnified the tariff issue, so that Mr. Greeley was apparently made to suppose that all the excitement in Missouri was on the question whether protective duties should be sustained or not, and the files of the Tribune during the autumn of 1870 contain many of the great editor's most telling articles on the tariff question, in which a special application of the principles laid down is made to the contest in Missouri. I have always supposed that if Mr. Greeley had understood the issues of that campaign he would have advocated the side led by Mr. Schurz, for, from the close of the war to the day of his death, he always believed in the most liberal and magnanimous treatment of those who participated in the rebellion.

ORIGIN OF THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

The liberal republican movement, therefore, started in Missouri, and was opposed by Mr. Greeley. A year later, in 1871, the new party again triumphed in that state after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to reunite the republicans, and late in the same year a call for a state convention to be held January 24, 1872, was issued. That convention was largely attended, nearly every county of the state being represented, and it closed its proceedings by calling the national convention of liberal republicans to be held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, "to take such action as their convictions of duty and of public exigencies may require."

Thus originated the Greeley movement of 1872. It owed its birth to the narrow-minded policy of a part of the republican party in Missouri; it was nursed by President Grant's enmity and his unwarranted use of the federal patronage to crush it out; it was fed by the arrogance and persecution of the republican leaders in Washington, and, although it met with overwhelming defeat at the polls, it has since triumphed in the adoption of its principles by the regenerated republican party and the elevation of many of its leaders to places of honor in the party.

Z. L. W.

The Father Goes to Bed.

The Argosy.

Who could believe that there was one single tribe, however silly in other respects, which should carry its folly so far as to demand that on the birth of a child the father should take to his bed, while the mother attended to all the duties of the household. Yet we are told that there are few customs more widely spread than this, attested by historical evidence during nearly 7,000 years. Marco Polo found it existing among the Chinese in the thirteenth century, and the same custom was still in practice a few years ago among the modern Basques. This absurd custom is also described by Du Tillet as in use among the Caribs in the West Indies. When a child is born the mother goes presently to her work, but the father takes to his hammock, and there he is visited as though he were sick, and undergoes a course of dieting which would cure the stout the most replete of aldermen. How any one can fast so long and not die is perfectly wonderful. For six months he eats neither birds nor fish lest the child should participate in the natural faults of the animals on which the father had fed. For instance, if the parent were to have an aldermanic taste for turtle, the child would be deaf and have no brains. The only explanation of this mystery is to be found in the pages of Punch where a great fat nurse is depicted going up stairs with the baby in her arms, the real master of the house, while the nominal owner is seen meekly getting himself out of the way. "Without exaggerating the treatment which a husband receives among ourselves," says Mr. Max Muller, "at these interesting periods, not only from mothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, and other female relatives, but from nurses—in fact, from every servant in the house—it cannot be denied that while his wife is suffering, his immunity from pain is generally remarked upon with jealous anger; and if anything goes wrong for which it is possible to blame him, he is sure to hear of it. If his boots are creaking, if his dog is barking, if the straw has not been properly laid down, does he not catch it?"

A Foolhardy Exploit.

Sir Herbert of Chembury.

One day Sir Edward Cecil and myself, coming to the approaches that M. de Balagny had made toward a bulwark or bastion of the city, M. de Balagny, in the presence of Sir Edward Cecil and diverse English and French captains then present said, "Monsieur, on dit que vous êtes un des plus braves de votre nation, et je suis Balagny; allons voir qui fera le mieux."—"They say you are one of the bravest of your nation, and I am Balagny; let us see who will do best!"—whereupon, leaping suddenly out of the trenches, with his sword drawn, I did in like manner suddenly follow him, both of us in the meanwhile striving who would be foremost, which, being perceived by those of the bulwark or cortine opposite to us, three or four hundred shot at least, great and small, was made against us. Our running on forward in emulation of each other was the cause that all the shots fell betwixt us and the trench from which we sallied. When M. Balagny, finding such a storm of bullets, said, "Par Dieu, il fait bien chaud."—"It is very hot here," I answered briefly, thus, "Vous en ferez premier, autrement je n'irai jamais."—"You shall go first, or else I will never go."—whereupon he ran with all speed, and somewhat crouching toward the trenches. I followed after, leisurely and upright, and yet came within the trenches before they on the bulwark or cortine could charge again, which passage being afterward reported to the Prince of Orange, he said it was a strange bravado of Balagny, and that we went to an unavoidable death.

Mr. Goldwin Smith in an review of "Endymion" rebukes himself anew by saying of Lord Beaconsfield that "he enfranchised the workmen because he thought he could corrupt by beer and turn them against the respectable middle classes." For himself he dreams of luxury ostentatiously. It is the day dream of Houndsditch.

Good morning, Mayor France.

Never bolt against a sure thing.

Garfield don't want to be Conkling's clerk.

In Denver real estate is rising and buildings are falling.

The hotel subscriptions are coming in liberally. Think how much you can give.

Our new mayor will see that there is no delay in taking care of the streets and ditches.

The senate demeans itself by making such a fuss for offices. They are of no importance whatever.

Cincinnati has the anomalous political experience of having the democratic ticket the temperance ticket.

The new council would do some good by finding out who is responsible for the delay in repairing the main ditch.

If there is any man who thinks he can get cases against the drug stores, he should put himself forward as a candidate for city marshal.

Last fall Cook county, Illinois, gave the republican ticket about 10,000 majority. This year it goes democratic. The republicans appeared to have a sure thing.

A successful rebellion is a glorious revolution. An unsuccessful rebellion is infamous. A bolt is a good deal the same. It makes a great difference whether it is successful or not.

President Garfield seems to be willing to shoulder the responsibility for the nomination of Robertson. He does not consider the appointment the personal property of any man.

Ex Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, is the most prominent candidate for minister to Mexico. He has this in his favor, that he comes from the Mississippi valley and is supported by New Orleans merchants.

President Garfield has the constitutional power to make appointments without consulting senators. It is dangerous to make too many innovations.

Postmaster General James will himself overlook the Star route contracts. He is thus making himself more valuable than in looking after New York patronage.

A subscription paper was passed around yesterday to raise a liberal reward to pay for the detection of the parties who are poisoning dogs. It is done by malicious persons who are likely to receive no mercy if detected.

We are receiving five times as much specie as a year ago, according to the Evening Post. Gold is the greater proportion of it. This will greatly add to the independence of our representatives in the conference.

We suggest to Mayor France that he appoint Colonel Henry A. Wilson chairman of the committee on parks if there shall be such a committee. He has had a great personal interest in making them more attractive.

The custom of recognizing the right of a senator to dictate the nominations in his state is unconstitutional. They are judges and nothing more. If the New York custom house should be badly managed, the blame would rest with Garfield's administration. He therefore should be allowed to select his man.

Our dispatches indicate a more peaceful disposition toward Robertson among the republican leaders. The absurdity of asking the president to be a mere tool of a local politician is being recognized. The New York legislature has committed itself to Garfield and the wisest thing that Conkling can do is to submit.

It is a good sign when there is such competition over the publication of a new testament. Colonel Ingersoll gave a few facts recently to show that protestantism was losing its hold on the people. The fact that the book of the year in this country will be a revised edition of the new testament does not show this. In a week after the first copy reaches New York there will be over half a million distributed.

The Buffalo Express which has always been an adherent of Conkling in his fight with Hayes has this sentence regarding the Robertson fight which shows that Conkling is attempting too much this time. "If the machine really thinks there are but twenty thousand out of our half million voters opposed to its usurping and odious rule, why are its managers everywhere so fearful of allowing any but their own creatures to have the slightest voice or influence in political affairs?"

The resolution introduced by Professor Sheldon on Monday night regarding the sanitary condition of the city, met with general approval. It should stiffen up the backbone of our officers to enforce the ordinances. The time has passed for gently persuading those who have nuisances in their alleys to abate them. They should be at once fined for violating the ordinance. At least \$500 a month could be collected in fines, if there were a stringent enforcement of the ordinances. The officers may make some individual enemies, but they will have the support of all good citizens. We should be pleased to record the fact that Justice Stewart had imposed a dozen fines to-day.

We wish to give a little practical advice to those who are in earnest about the enforcement of the prohibition ordinance. It is undoubtedly the duty of the mayor and council to do all in their power to enforce the ordinance. But there is also a duty resting on every good citizen to render assistance to the mayor and his associates. They must feel they have the moral support and hearty co-operation of the entire community. Years ago when a whisky case was brought, the trial room was filled with prohibition people and then the witnesses and jury had more back bone. Assistance should be given in getting cases. This will be of more practical assistance to the council than a set of resolutions passed once a year. One thing that has hurt the prohibition party more than anything else has been that the most ardent advocates of prohibition have been content to meet once a year to nominate a ticket and then do little else than find fault during the rest of the year. If we are serious in this matter, we must do our own duty. We suggest therefore that there should be some co-operation on the part of the citizens in executing this ordinance. It would be eminently proper for the prohibition committee appointed on Thursday night to confer with the mayor and see how co-operation may be useful.

There seems to have been gross negligence in not repairing the main ditch. Mr. Lombard was instructed to do it in the first week in March. Last night it appeared that no work had been done what ever. This is inexcusable. Now is the time the water is needed all over the city and the ditch should already have been put in order to carry sufficient water for the city. Mr. Lombard may have some good excuse for this, but none is apparent. It will set a good example to others in the employ of the city to discharge him and put a more faithful man in his place.

The ticket nominated at the caucus on Monday night was elected with but little opposition. The only contest, it can be dignified by the name, was over the office of mayor. So far as we know Colonel De La Vergne's name was used without his consent. The split ticket was uncalled for and was sure of defeat in the beginning. The new council start out under many disadvantages. There is a large floating indebtedness and much work to be done on the ditches and our streets, besides a more rigid enforcement of the ordinances.

The reply of the Russian minister to Secretary Blaine's dispatch of sympathy was what was to be expected from Russia. It is a curious fact that the most liberal and most despotic of civilized governments are on terms of such intimacy. It is to be explained by the fact that though both governments started from a different basis, they have been liberal and progressive. The United States freed her slaves and Russia her serfs. The United States have given the ballot to the negro and Russia is fast coming to a representative system of government.

Our dispatches state that three gentlemen connected with the Republican have been indicted by the grand jury for libel. The Republican has been carrying on a plucky fight against McClellan and other alleged scamps on the police force. The indictments are on account of this. General Wilson and his associates court the trial and have no fear of the result. The indictments look like bulldozing.

Not Creditable.

Vicksburg, Miss., Herald.

The present dead-lock in the United States senate is not creditable to either party. The people at large care very little whether the subordinate officers of the senate are democrats or republicans.

Greedy for Offices.

Chicago Tribune.

The senate of the United States occupying day after day in a wrangle over the question who shall be door-keeper presents a queer spectacle to the country and the world. It typifies the absorbing greed of the American politicians for office, office that neither enriches nor honors the recipients. It exhibits the political machine in its most ignominious aspect.

The Oldest Politician.

Dubuque Times.

General George W. Jones, of Iowa, left the United States senate on March 4, 1859. On the fourth of March, 1881, he was an honored guest of the senate, entitled as an ex-senator to the privileges of the floor. All the members were new to him except one, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and the next day even he was gone and a younger man was in his seat. General Jones is to day the most historic and, perhaps, the most remarkable character in the west. He sat in the senate with Clay and Webster and Calhoun, with Silas Wright, Benton, Crittenden and Jeff Davis, with Sumner, Seward, Chase and Douglas. In the early part of the century, when Gen. Jackson was president, he sat in the house of representatives with Henry A. Wise and John Quincy Adams. His district included all of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; it now has over thirty representatives in congress. He left the senate, not because of personal defeat, but because his party had gone out of power in Iowa. The intimate and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson, the partner of Daniel Webster, he remembers Jefferson. On terms of personal acquaintance with nearly all of our celebrated warriors and statesmen, he numbered among his friends and enemies the mighty red kings, Black Hawk, Keokuk and Powsheick. A soldier in the war of 1812, General Jones is a young man yet. He walks erect, without a cane, with a light and springy step, and claims none of the indulgence and immunities of old age.

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

A matter of not insignificant importance, as compared with our city election, will be personally brought to the attention of some of our readers on Monday. The scheme for a new hotel has at length taken shape and a subscription paper will be passed about on Monday. The scheme is this. Fifty thousand dollars are to be raised by subscription and fifty thousand by mortgage bonds. The subscriber to the stock is to have the option of taking an amount in bonds equal to his subscription so that the subscribers may have the mortgage if they chose. The bonds are to bear interest at eight per cent. The Colorado Springs Company make a free gift of the experimental garden at the end of Pike's Peak avenue and in front of the depot to the company without any consideration in stocks or bonds. General W. J. Palmer has telegraphed from New York that he will take \$25,000 in stock and \$25,000 in bonds, if the citizens of Colorado Springs will subscribe \$25,000 in stock and such bonds as they may desire. His offer will not hold good unless we raise here subscriptions equal to his. It is not a matter of such importance that the \$25,000 in bonds should be taken here as they will be marketable. The offer of the bonds is made so that the subscriber who takes bonds and stocks would be more secure. If there should be a foreclosure and the stock wiped out, the subscriber would still own the same interest in the hotel. As, for example, if a man take \$1,000 in stock and \$1,000 in bonds, he will own a fiftieth part of the property. If the stock should be wiped out, and the ownership of the property rest in the holders of the mortgage bonds, his interest would still be a fiftieth. This method puts an investment in the hotel on fair business principles, so that a man cannot lose all of his investment.

This is the best opportunity the city has had to have a good hotel. General Palmer only asks that the whole city do as much as he does himself, which certainly is generous and fair. It seems as though this money can be raised in the city within a few days. Every man who is in business here or who owns real estate should subscribe for something. The amount cannot be raised unless there is universal interest expressed in a substantial manner. There has been usually a sort of feeling that a few men were to shoulder and carry on all public enterprises, but if this feeling exists in this matter, the necessary subscription will not be raised. Let every man do his own duty in this matter by deciding how much he himself can afford to give, and not consider his duty is discharged by expressing an opinion as to how much his neighbor ought to give. If this is done the whole amount will be raised in a few days.

Secretary Lincoln in College.

Harvard Register.

A classmate of Robert T. Lincoln (Harvard, 1864), the newly appointed secretary of war, says of him: "Of course, as the son of his illustrious father, he was a marked man in his class, and I remember that there was considerable satisfaction among the result of the examination for admission showed that Bob was safely landed in '64. His father had then just received the republican nomination of 1860, which fact, together with the good opinions of his classmates from Exeter, gave him a good vantage ground of popularity. On the evening after the result of the November election was known a party of his friends mounted him, with true freshman effusiveness, on some kind of a fence-rail affair (in allusion to the great rail splitter) and bore him about in triumph, accompanied by torches and uproarious demonstrations. He had an honest, earnest face, was sufficiently level headed, and, I think, not at all disposed to make capital out of his father's distinction. His rank during our freshman year was good—not among the best, but well above the average; and, though I was not in his division and did not hear him recite, I think he was rated as having excellent natural ability. His room mate for a part of the time was Anderson (nephew of Fort Sumpter Anderson), a rich fellow from Cincinnati, and their room was, I think, more of a resort for the elegant young gentlemen of leisure of the class than for hard students. I don't remember how Bob stood in the estimation of the Faculty, but, if his own stories about himself were true, he had considerable ground sowed to wild oats during a part of his course. This agricultural proclivity was, of course, long ago satisfied, and his classmates confidently expect him to show good ability and an honest purpose in the dignified position which he has just attained."

Daniel Webster Voorhees.

Denver Tribune.

The country will be pained to learn that Daniel Webster Voorhees will decline to accept a challenge from Mahone. The only thing Daniel will shoot off is his mouth.

What an Author is.

Mr. William D. Howells wrote a letter to the children in one of the schools of Jefferson, O., last week, referring to their purpose to make his life and works the subject of literary study, and said: "As you get on in the forties you will understand that life is chiefly what life has been, and that an author is merely one who has had the fortune to remember more of it than other men. A good many wise critics will tell you that writing is inventing; but I know better than that. It is only remembering. And I want to whisper to you that a great many thoughts, feelings and ideas in my books are those which I remember to have had in Jefferson when I was a boy there. By and by you will all be authors, or rather you will realize that you have been authors as you set down for the printed page or for the circle of your own fireside the history of your life. I hope that history will be for each of you a true and sweet and good one, without harm for any living soul in it, and with help to all who come to know it."

Letter from New Mexico.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Gazette.

"The Italy of the Occident!"
Land of flowers and sunny climes,
Of holy priests and horrid crimes."
—Joachim Miller.

Going southward on the New Mexican extension of the D. & R. G. railway from the junction at Antonita, the first seventy miles of the route lies through a region which, at this season of the year, is quite barren of vegetation, but which in the summer furnishes pasturage for quite a large number of sheep and goats. From Palmilla, 11½ miles beyond Antonita, the line passes over a country sloping gently to the east or southeast, and which at some period in the earth's history, has been partially covered with an overflow of lava. But little timber is to be seen along the line until Comanche canon is reached, and there it is scanty and small. In the foot hills to the west of Tres Piedras, however, quite fine timber is to be found, and it is from this source that most of the ties used on the southern extension of the road have been obtained.

Of the slaughter of the stations are mere sidings, as far as Palmilla, No Agua, Tres Piedras, Barranca, Embudo, Alcalde and Espanola depots, section, bunk and pump houses, water tanks, or other buildings are to be seen. At Caliente one can leave the railway for the hot springs at Ojo Caliente, 15 miles distant. Between Caliente and Barranca one can get a fine view of the beautiful valley of Taos and of the town of Don Fernando de Taos, on the other side of the Rio Grande, sixty miles distant. Soon after leaving Barranca, the train begins to descend into Comanche canon, a ride through which is quite exciting. The grade is heavy the entire distance and at places reaches four feet to the one hundred feet, or two hundred and seventeen feet to the mile. The maximum degree of curvature is said to be 22°; but, at one point, where the train leaves the curve in a direction almost opposite to that with which it entered it, the curve appears to be sharper than this to the writer.

The canon debouches into the valley of the Rio Grande, some two miles above the station of Embudo. Here, for the first time since leaving Alamosa, we catch a glimpse of the waters of the Rio Bravo, or the Rio Grande del Norte, a stream which from its own specific character, from the agricultural capabilities of its valley and its scenery and semi-tropical productions, and from the fact that the valley was in the past the grand highway, up which streamed the Spanish-speaking races into New Mexico and southern Colorado, and, above all, for its historic associations, is one of the most interesting rivers on the continent. Opposite to the point of debouchure of the canon is the mouth of Embudo creek, five miles up the valley of which is the old Mexican town of Embudo.

From a point some distance above the mouth of the creek down to El Joya—the jewel, some four miles below, the valley of the Rio Grande is quite narrow and of little consequence in an agricultural point of view. In the future, however, it may be of considerable moment mineralogically, for "colors" of gold may be formed almost anywhere in the sand bars of the river and the gravel and alluvium of its banks. Prof. Silliman made last spring a very promising report on the auriferous gravels of that portion of the valley from Embudo creek to the mouth of the Rio Colorado, a stream which pours its waters into the Rio Grande about twenty miles south of the northern boundary of the territory. An eastern company in whose interest this report was made, has since expended \$150,000 on placer claims, water right, etc., in this region. This gold has been brought down by the streams from the western slope of the Sangre de Christo, a range which in its entirety is one of the grandest and most picturesque of all the ranges which form the rocky ridge-pole of the continent, and in whose southern portion will doubtless be discovered fine nodes of auriferous quartz.

From just above El Joya down to the end of the track at Espanola, some twenty miles or more the valley is a lovely one, and possesses great agricultural possibilities. In this distance the traveler by rail passes in sight of the town of El Joya, Los Luceros, Plaza del Alcalde, El Naso, the Indian pueblos of Chamita and San Juan immediately across the river from Chamita, and Santa Cruz across the river from Espanola, besides a large number of *plazas* or small hamlets. A little south of east from Santa Cruz is the old town of La Canada, a place of some historic interest, as it has been the rallying point of the Mexican and Pueblo Indians for centuries. Two miles down the river from Espanola, on the same that is the western bank of the river is the Indian town of Santa Clara, and eight miles lower down, in the opposite, or left bank, is the Indian town of San Ysidro.

The houses, being built of adobe, plastered on the outside with mud, and having the same brown, reddish brown or chocolate color of the soil and surrounding landscape, are not so noticeable as the prim, painted houses of the eastern states, and one at first sight would not realize that there is really a dense population in this portion of the valley. Everywhere, excepting of course in the immediate vicinity of the *ferrero carrie de Denver y Rio Grande*, there appears to hover over the valley an air of oriental indolence and a vision of centuries long past. Their *carros* or carts, their *carretas* or carriages, their *arados* or

plows, and other agricultural implements, are of the rudest description. I have not space to describe them, but an idea will be gained of their primitive character when I say that the plow is at least cousin germane to the forked stick of Abraham, perhaps identical with the article used by Cincinnatus and Cato, but probably inferior. But, to them, modern chimeras—the railway locomotive has entered the land, bringing the pushing, progressive Saxon who will change all this placidity and primitiveness.

During the last three or four days of my sojourn in that section, the Mexicans commenced to plow their *terreno*, sow their *trigo* or wheat, and to clear out the *acequias* or large irrigating ditches. The *acequias* are not cross ditches, I understand, will not be opened till one or two months hence after the crops have germinated and the soil has become quite dry. The wheat is usually sowed broadcast upon the ground and afterward plowed in, the wooden plows of course merely scratching the soil and thereby making a sufficiently light covering for the seed. In some cases they plow first and sow afterward, the seed being pressed into the earth by a log, which, unlike the "roller" of American farmers, does not revolve, but is simply dragged over the surface.

The Mexicans are a peculiar people as regards customs, dress and general appearance. There is a remarkable uniformity among them in their apparent apathy, their capacity for prolonged rest, their aversion to soap and water, and in their devotion to onion and *chile Colorado*. This last dish, of which the chief constituent is red peppers, together with onions, tomatoes, *frijoles* or beans, and *tortillas* or corn cakes, form the staple articles of diet of the masses.

In dress there are all grades and all sorts of combinations of the national dress of old Mexico, with that of the United States, with a decided tendency toward the latter, especially among the better classes. In the matter of head dress of the women, the Mexican custom is almost universal. No bonnets or hats are worn by them, but in their places is a shawl or mantle called a *rebozo* or *rebozo*, which corresponds to the *serape* of the male Mexicans.

The purely Mexican costume for females is more effected at mass and on gala days. This for the *poblanas*, a term applied to young females of all classes other than the *gente fina* or *elite*, consists of the *enagua* or petticoat of red or yellow color, fringed and embroidered, over a simple chemise or body garment. No hose are worn, but they are particular about a nice-fitting shoe or slipper, ornamented at times with silver buckles. Over all is the ever-present *rebozo* of bright colors. The *enagua* is confined at the waist by a sash, and the chemise is open in front from the throat to the sash, displaying most prodigally their charms. It is quite a picturesque sight to visit some town on the Sabbath and see the red-peticoated *poblanas* *rebozo*-wrapped wending their way to mass. Among male Mexicans in this section the American costume is now almost universal.

The greatest diversity in the Mexicans, however, exists in the matter of forms, faces and features, and for some unknown reason there appears to be a greater diversity among the females than among the males. Some have almost the exact forms, features and complexions of Indians. Others are quite as dark, without the coppery hue, and with sharp features, rather thin and diminutive forms, but large hands and feet, and with a profusion of straight black hair. Others, a small number, would pass for the ordinary *Americano*. Others, a larger class, have the square heads, broad faces and blonde complexions of Germans. A very few have red hair. Some have the Moorish cast of countenance, and affect the gypsy in dress. Some have graceful forms, small hands and feet, dark hair and eyes, oval features, drooping eyelids, long lashes and fair skins, showing that they still retain at least a modicum of the *sangre azul*—the "blue blood" of Castile and Leon. In general the ladies will bear no comparison in beauty with their sisters of a colder clime, except in the pretty eyes and pearly teeth.

The standard of morality among the women as well as men, I believe to be higher than is commonly supposed. Nothing can be more modest and lady-like than the demeanor of the *senoras* and *señoritas* in their homes and at the *baile* or ball, of which latter more anon. The Mexicans, as a class, are polite and quite hospitable in their way. On entering one of their homes it is customary for them to assure you that the house is yours and that all it contains as well as themselves are at your disposal. If you admire an article of the owner immediately says, "*Tomele Vnda, señor es suyo*." (take it, sir, it is yours.) Of course, they do not expect you to take it, and such a proceeding would doubtless lead to a "row at the ranch." They will, however, take anything you may choose to give them, and expect an exorbitant price for anything they may have to sell. In negotiating with them for sale of lands for railway purposes, it is found that they usually ask at first interview about ten times as much as the land is worth and a higher price at each subsequent meeting, unless some way occurs to make them believe they will receive a reasonable price or non. The houses themselves of the Mexicans are quite interesting to those who have never seen them. Having thick walls of

poorly conducting material, they are in winter and cool in summer, but sadly deficient in the matter of ventilation and fenestration. The windows are and composed of a single or at most small panes of glass. There is in the dinary houses usually but one out door, which opens into the *sala* or *parlor*. The entrance from the *sala* to the adjacent rooms is by what should have no more dignified name than "a hole in the wall." It is about 3½ feet high, the bottom is a foot from the floor, so that one has to stoop low and step high in order to make a successful passage. Most of the rooms have a limited amount of furniture of American manufacture, all contain the Mexican *colchon* or fold mattress, which, like Goldsmith's che "contrives a double debt to pay,"—a by night and a seat by day. The walls the rooms are always plastered with *yeso* or calcined gypsum, a kind of whitewash which is removed by everything which touches it. The inexperienced visitor always sure to leave a Mexican *casa* with a white back. Entering the house of Jo Francisco Vigil, the largest land owner in Espanola, and whose ancestors have been at that locality as far back as the year 1768. I found a fine rooster, *el gallo* tied by the leg in the "best room" and training for a cock-fight *parlear el gallo*. To show his fine points and *moral*, the proprietor introduced a rival cock from the *sala*, and a pitched battle ensued.

The Mexicans are exceedingly fond of music and dancing, especially the latter *Fandangos* or *bailes* are held almost nightly in the *plazas* or hamlets. Every hamlet is sure to have one on Saturday evening. Their dances, if the writer is not deceived by their novelty, are much more beautiful and graceful than those of the *Americanos*. If there is anything in the shape of a dance more pretty than the Spanish waltz, I have not seen it. As the floors of the *salas* as well as the floors of all other rooms for that matter, consist of the earth itself and not very smooth at that, it is a marvel how they can waltz as smoothly and airily as the do. The *salas* used for dancing are long but narrow, and as they are always densely crowded, those who have "dancing shoes and nimble soles," as Shakespeare expresses it, are forced by the "wall flowers" and masculine lookers-on to occupy a very narrow lane between them. It is a bad place for corns to say the least.

It was my good fortune to attend a wedding *baile*, a very *recherche* affair, at which all the *gente fina* of the surrounding country were expected to attend. My inviter was quite a "tony" young merchant of Plaza Alcala, who possesses a pretty wife, and who acted on the occasion in question as "god-father" of the bride. As I was introduced by him as *un amigo particular*—a particular friend, I had a good opportunity to see all. The bride was quite tastefully dressed, wore among other things, a white veil reaching from head to bottom of dress. The bridegroom, a little fellow about five feet, three inches in height, was chiefly remarkable for his sombre, subdued and "whipped cur" expression of countenance. The cloud which rested upon his brow was probably the shadow of coming conjugal events.

Many of the ladies were dressed, some in scarlet, maroon or cardinal, with a simple white or red rose in their hair, a *la moda Andalusia*. Some of them had really pretty forms and faces, but however perfect their figures you see them not. Here I saw a little of flirtation with fans for which their sisters of Madrid and the Mexican metropolises are so noted. With their eyes and *abanicos* (fans) they have no need of tongues. While every pretty woman can, in some degree, "make the eyes speak," none but a Spanish beauty can use a fan. To them it is the *idioma de amor*. Assisted by the eye it is eloquence itself; and, in the hands of a coquette, like a gun in the hands of a careless boy, is a most dangerous weapon. The musical instruments at this *baile* as at others were two violins and a guitar, but a feature was witnessed here which I did not see at the others and which is said to be common at *Jandangos* in Old Mexico. The man with the guitar at times became a *cantadore* and accompanied his instrument with his voice, singing impromptu rhymes which he adapted to the music and the occasion. A large proportion of the persons in the room received a passing compliment or "cut" in his doggerel.

By far the most interesting class of people in New Mexico, however, are the Pueblo Indians. They are among the most orderly and useful people in the territory, are industrious, frugal and peaceable and generally live in harmony with each other and the surrounding Mexican population.

I. C. KENNEDY.

The irrigating ditch is now more than ever the irritating ditch that some people call it.

Hint to Ben Hill.

Denver Tribune.

It is sagely concluded by some of the eastern papers that Beaconsfield is dying for the purpose of creating sympathy for his party. There is a hint to Ben Hill in this.

One Effect.

Leadville Chronicle.

The big fuss which the Colorado Springs GAZETTE made about the defective assessment of Arapahoe county has had the effect of compelling a more equitable and fair assessment of property nearly all through the state.

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off the list at expiration.

Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and solicitor of the Gazette Publishing Company.
 No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
 All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
 Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements.

B. W. STEELE,
 Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

Under the provisions of the Medical bill, the governor last Friday made the following appointments: Regulars—W. H. Williams, Jesse Hawes, Philip F. Weigel, C. J. Parker, H. C. James, R. J. Collins. Homeopaths—B. A. Wheeler, W. R. Owens. Eclectic—E. E. Hillis. The law fixes the first meeting of the board in Denver, on Tuesday next.

Personal.

Prof. H. S. Jacobs and wife returned yesterday from Chicago where they have been spending several weeks.

Mr. Percy Williams returned yesterday from a three week's hunt on the plains east of the city. He says that the small game was abundant and that he slaughtered considerable of it.

Mrs. F. W. Beebe came down from Idaho Springs, on the morning express yesterday to make some arrangements preparatory to the opening of the Beebe house on the first of May.

Mr. W. E. Clemmer, who, for the past year has been in the employ of Messrs. E. P. Howbert & Co., left yesterday for his home in Columbus, Ohio, where he will spend some time and then go to Chicago to accept a responsible position offered him.

Lieutenant W. R. Roby has been tendered the commission of commissary general of the staff, with rank of captain. Should Mr. Roby accept, the brigade, second division, C. N. G., will have an efficient officer, and one that Company A. may be proud of.

Meetings of the El Paso County Horticultural Society.

The horticultural society held its regular fortnightly meeting last evening in the library rooms.

In the absence of President Parsons, Major McAllister occupied the chair. The secretary, Mr. Allen, was at his post. The chairman stated that the subject for discussion was the cultivation of plums and pears.

Mr. H. B. Snyder read a paper on the subject of plum culture, dwelling at length upon the wild plum of Colorado, and certain other varieties that had done well here.

Col. De La Vergne gave his experience in plum culture, and mentioned several varieties that he thought would do well here. He said that no one now would hesitate to plant the wild goose plum. It would do well and was very prolific. He said that the Miner plum would do well here. The colonel gave many interesting facts touching the growth of plums in the east.

Major McAllister stated that he had planted two varieties of plums, the Lombard and Gueye, and that both had done very well, making a good growth. Neither had been injured at all by the past two winters.

Mr. Gumm had planted two kinds of plum trees several years ago. One had been destroyed, the other, which he thought was the wild goose plum, had done remarkably well. Last year he had gathered about three pecks of plums, the trees being so heavily laden that they had to be propped up to prevent breaking.

Mr. Gumm said that the wild goose was not one of the best plums, but it certainly was hardy and would do well here.

Colonel De La Vergne asked whether anyone present had ever known pear blight here.

Major McAllister described a disease that had affected one of his pear trees which he thought was blight, it had injured only the leaves however, and the branches had leaved out again next year and had since done well.

Mr. Charles Ayer gave his experience of pear blight, running back for fifty years, he spoke in an interesting manner for some time, attributing pear blight almost altogether to too heavy manuring with fresh barn yard manure, causing too late and vigorous growth of new wood. He thought that trees should be cultivated, but not heavily manured. A small quantity of old manure would be beneficial.

Mr. Ege spoke of the German prune. He had planted it two years ago, but it had badly winter killed.

The discussion was further participated in by Mr. Condit, Mr. Hodgman and others.

The society then adjourned to meet next Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when a general discussion of matters relating to fruit culture will be in order.

LEADVILLE.

An Efficient Fire Department—Water Works—Health of the Camp, &c.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

LEADVILLE, March 31, 1881.—Leadville has a really efficient fire department. From the outset it has never failed to do its duty promptly and successfully. A signal instance of its efficiency was exhibited at a large fire on West Second street, Tuesday evening. A group of wooden buildings, flanked on either side by other wooden buildings, was burned to the ground. At the height of the fire it looked as though no human power could prevent the destruction of the entire block, but the firemen succeeded in checking the fire after the destruction of five buildings. The skill and pluck exhibited on this occasion would have done credit to the most experienced fire department in the country.

Without our waterworks, no efforts of our firemen, however skillful, would have been sufficient to prevent the destruction of the city. This has repeatedly been the case. When these works were projected, in an early day, the future of the camp was not fully assured and the project involved great risks financially. Capitalists were found willing to take their chances, however, and the camp owes them a recognition which in all probability they never will receive. Citizens are always ready to complain at any fancied deficiency in management, although the water supply has been remarkably regular and the quality, as a rule, perfect. Not even Colorado Springs can boast of purer water. Not long since a heated discussion arose as to the purity of the hydrant water, resulting in the discovery, after the most reliable analyses, that it could not well be improved upon in any respect.

The health of the camp is remarkably good. Probably no city in the country of similar population can safely compare records with Leadville for the past six months. I beg you will not be incredulous. It does seem a strong statement after all the malicious slanders of the past, but it can be verified by the records.

The weather during the past two weeks has been delightful. The streets of the city are bare, and the snow is rapidly melting in the foothills. Our winter has been very endurable all through, without great extremes. The snow storms have been numerous, but without extreme cold. The air is so dry as to make a difference in effect of twenty degrees or so in comfort in our favor, when compared with sea level. From my experience of three winters in Leadville, I conclude that the weather here is vastly more equable, less subject to extremes and sudden changes, than in localities east of the Park Range, whether in Colorado or further east. We are protected largely from the violent winds which sweep over the mountain ranges and consequently get the full benefit of sunshine. As at Colorado Springs, the storms frequently sweep along the mountains and leave the valley to receive the comfort of a bright sun-bath. The great drawback to the climate at this elevation is the extreme length of the winters, although there is some compensation in the extreme comforts of the summers. The upper valley of the Arkansas must sooner or later become a great summer resort for those who appreciate real comfort.

The municipal political pot boils less vigorously than last year. The fact is there is less money on hand and the prospects for making a big haul during the coming year are not so promising. Less and smaller lies are being told about the candidates, although some of the means being employed this year by both parties would be regarded as foul almost anywhere else. It is a dirty mess at best. The result is somewhat uncertain, chances rather in favor of the Democrats.

Sport in the Diamond.

The announcement that the College Boys and D. & R. G. clubs were to play another practice game of base ball on the old ground in front of the Public School yesterday afternoon drew out a goodly number of spectators. The College Boys won the toss for position and sent the D. & R. G. boys to the field. Billy LaLanne stepped to the home plate and opened the game by sending a safe one to centre which gave him two bases. Minter followed and went out on three strikes. Stiles tipped a foul to the catcher which gave him a chance to retire to the rear. Cooper sent a grounder to the shortstop which headed him off before he reached the first base and gave the College Boys an opportunity to field for a while with one run to their credit. The D. & R. G. boys opened their first inning by sending Geselbrought to the bat. He waited until he got a ball that suited his taste and raised it to centre which earned him his first base. Stovell sent him to third with a safe one to left field which insured a safe first. Curtiss strolled up to the home plate with blood in his eye and with the avowed intention of bringing in his two predecessors. He kept his word, for he sent a liner over the second baseman's head, took his first, and gave Geisbracht a score. Douglass sustained the reputation of his predecessors by tipping a weak but safe one between first and second which gave him first by a close shave and brought them in another score. Willett couldn't resist the temptation to lift one to centre with the hopes of bringing in the two men

on base, but the centre fielder took it in and bled his prospects. Kroning grabbed his bat with a vengeance, and to a purpose, the ball went spinning to a vacant space in the left field, bringing in the man of the third and giving him second on an error. The next two men succumbed to the wiles of the catcher and pitcher, one sing out on a foul tip and the other on three strikes, thus ending the inning with a score of six to one in their favor.

The College Boys commenced the second inning with a good two-base hit by Johnson. Wing retired on three strikes, as did also Covert. Macklin and McIntire both scored runs before LaLanne gave the second baseman a fly which terminated the inning, leaving them still two behind their opponents. In the second, third and fourth innings the D. & R. G. boys returned to the field with goose eggs to their credit; and in the second and third innings the College Boys scored but one tally, making four innings played by each nine, and the score six to five in favor of the D. & R. G. club. Things began to look slightly interesting and, the prospects of a close and exciting game were promising. In the fifth inning the College Boys got the hang of Kroning's pitching and batted his balls in all directions. At the same time the fielders displayed some reckless playing, and by numerous errors in connection with strong batting allowed the College Boys to add thirteen runs to their score. The cause of the D. & R. G. boys was now a hopeless one and in the next inning they only scored two tallies leaving the result 18 to 8 in favor of their opponents. Darkness here closed the contest.

No eastern mail again yesterday. Is this delay to continue all summer?

The board of commissioners of Arapahoe county accompanied by Architect Meyers visited Manitou last Friday to inspect the quarries there for the purpose of learning whether the stone would be suitable for the new court house at Denver. The examination was very satisfactory and the commissioners decided at once to take Manitou stone for the foundation walls. As soon as transportation can be arranged the shipping of stone will begin.

The bindery of the GAZETTE has just received and put in working order, another improved ruling machine, the amount of work to be done requiring an increase of facilities to accomplish it. The ruler is one of the latest patterns, manufactured by W. O. Hickok, at Harrisburg, Pa. The machine is a handsome one and capable of doing work of the most perfect description.

The eastern part of the county was apparently visited yesterday by a heavy storm, whether snow or rain we were unable to learn.

Messrs. A. Sutton & Co., will occupy their new store in the Opera House block on the 15th inst. It is nearly ready for occupation now as far as the shelving and interior finish is concerned.

The mail pouch between this city, Pueblo and Santa Cruz has been discontinued by the order of Jerry N. Hill, chief head clerk of the mail service. Packages will be made up as heretofore for that route and will be sent to the Denver, Pueblo and Leadville agent.

Fireman's Association.

We announced yesterday that the executive committee of the Colorado Fireman's association would meet in this city on the 16th of April. The committee will then decide between the wet and dry test for hose. In this connection the Denver News of yesterday says: "Communications on that topic should be addressed to the secretary, and ought to come in before, not after, the rules are announced. The present make-up of the executive committee is as follows:

President—Hon. E. K. Stimson of Denver.
 First Vice President—Chief R. B. Weiser of Georgetown.
 Second Vice President—Chief George J. Dunbaugh of Pueblo.
 Third Vice President—Chief N. P. Hanniffin of Cheyenne.

Secretary—Captain James T. Smith of Denver.
 Treasurer—Chief John Pixley of Colorado Springs.

"Several new departments will join this year, while none of the old ones can be counted out, as every company in the state is square on the books, and this, together with compliance with the rules, is the only test of active membership. It is otherwise perpetual. Once a department is admitted no particular set of officers have the power to take it out. That portion of the constitution which treats of membership reads as follows:

Each and every fire department shall be entitled to send, as delegate, its chief, assistant chief, one member from each board of aldermen, one delegate from each fire company—and it shall be entitled to representation in the association by paying an initiation fee of five dollars, and the sum of two dollars for each delegate annually thereafter, as dues. Provided, that no company shall hold membership in this association if it fails or refuses to pay the annual dues, whether such company be represented at the annual meeting or not.

Services in the M. E. church South, corner of Weber and Cucharas streets, at 11 o'clock on Sabbath morning. There will be no service at night in consequence of the union temperance meeting at the Court House Hall.

From Tuesday's Daily.

City Council.

The city council met last evening in the council room. Mayor Brown, *pro tem*, occupied the chair, and Aldermen Humphrey, Walker, Crowell, Rogers and Johnson were present.

President Tenney, of Colorado College, addressed the council concerning the planting of trees on the college grounds and along the street in front of the college. He agreed on behalf of the college to plant these trees, some of them being on the city's property, if the council would give him the right to fence in the side walk on the west side of Cascade avenue, at the point referred to. The council, by a vote, signified that they had no objections to the building of the fence, provided turn stiles be placed at the ends, so that those who desired could use the walk.

The city clerk was instructed to purchase 300 trees to replace those which have died. By a motion, the street commissioner was instructed to direct the laborers at what places to plant the trees.

Alderman Rogers moved that, as two years ago an ordinance was passed depriving the city clerk of license fees, the council now pay Mr. McGovney a fair compensation for the amount he had thus been deprived of. This motion was seconded by Alderman Humphrey, who suggested that the amount of back pay be placed at \$200. This motion was put by Mayor Brown and unanimously carried. The city clerk was also allowed compensation as purchasing agent at the rate of \$100 a year.

The following bills were audited and passed after which the council adjourned to meet next Monday evening:

Charles Walker, lumber	\$1.26
Russell & Alexander, water works material, etc.	745.74
Russell & Alexander, labor on water works	2,366.48
G F Frowse, rent engine house, three months	60.00
John Stanley, rent council room, three months	45.00
El Paso county, board of prisoners	34.00
L C Dana, jailor's fees	9.00
Gazette Pub Co, printing	40.88
Thos S Baker, coal	8.60
Giles Crissey, lumber	16.25
C M Selvey, work on streets	139.32
Bacon's exrress, hauling pipe	65.60
Stevens & Rouse, livery	2.50
Ainsworth Brown, gas, etc.	15.80
Murray & Platt, blacksmithing	5.75
Gazette Pub Co, printing	0.55
Sundries, running engine water works	53.20
Tribe & Jeffery, stationery	11.25
A J Downing, hardware	18.85
Wm Scott, plumbing	2.80
Steele & Pierce, board	9.50
El Paso county, registration	7.50
W H Converse, too dog checks	8.00
A A McGovney, cash advanced, etc.	21.36
Geo Rollins, scavenger work	2.45
T B Kim, 4 1/2 days surveying	22.50
City officers, general salaries	250.83
Douglas Ely, supt water works	60.00
A A McGovney, collector water works	35.00
John Potter, collecting taxes	530.21
Abe Roberts, printing	10.50
Ianthus Bentley, justice fees	7.70
Gas company, city gas	128.50
Sundry, Monument water works	51.60

County Commissioners.

The board of county commissioners met yesterday afternoon at the Court House Hall. All the members of the board were present. A petition was received from the citizens of Colorado City, asking that James P. Easterly be appointed trustee in place of Andrew Everhard, deceased. The commissioners appointed Mr. Easterly to fill the vacancy. Four road petitions were received from the Divide and presented but the board concluded to take no action regarding them until \$25 was deposited in each case to insure the county against loss in viewing the routes asked for. The board will probably remain in session three or four days during which time they will view the Manitou and Ute Pass road for the purpose of ascertaining what improvements are needed.

The following bills were allowed:

M C Portis, fees	11.95
D McShane, paper account	20.00
L McKinney, road work	108.00
Giles Crissey, lumber	6.36
J S Mackey, wood	3.00
Brigham & Johnson, meat for poor house	7.35
W F Gilton, jail	5.15
L McKinney, road work	16.00
Durkee & Lee, hardware	6.98
Aaron Bailey, janitor	27.15
F E Dow, jail	10.49
G G McCartney	3.00
Culver, Page, Hoynes & Co., stationery	67.70
C H Dillon, fence around jail	15.00
W D Martin, posts for jail	20.00
L McKinney, road work	57.25
G S Barnes, hardware	6.55
F P Wheeler, ash pit	9.00
L Reese, work on jail	5.00
L E Sherman, groceries for jail	40.50
E P Howbert & Co., stationery	11.10
A L Millard, mattresses	12.00
D J Martin, goods for poor house	8.15
Gazette Publishing Co., stationery	44.00
S B Westerfield, repairing furniture	2.00
C J Eaton, stationery freight	5.17
D Moore, work on jail	1.00
A D Crane, goods	4.25
Brigham & Johnson	33.88
Aaron Bailey, janitor	29.40
S Sessler, groceries	7.95
W G Hopkins, wood	2.50
J L Marston & Co., plumbing	1.20
W M Beson, poor house	3.80
Mrs Johnson, matron poor house	50.00
Aaron Bailey, janitor	28.50
W M Beson, beef	6.60
T T Baker, lumber	81.95
C B Walker, agent	112.35
Mountaineer, printing	80.10

It has been remarked that the horsemen of Colorado Springs are afflicted with the cliptomania.

Mr. E. E. Griswold, formerly with Aiken & Hunt, has accepted a position with Mr. J. F. Love, the boot and shoe man. Mr. Griswold is thoroughly conversant with the business, and will take entire charge of the business of Mr. Love.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools hands us the following report of all grades for the month ending April 1st: He informs us that the storm made the record of absences much greater than usual. The report is as follows:

Whole number in attendance	525
Average number belonging	475
Average daily attendance	466
Aggregate attendance	8,169
Number half-days absence	189
Number excused	93
Number cases tardiness	167
Number unexcused	74
Number pupils suspended	4
Number receiving corporal punishment	2

Election at Colorado City.

The municipal election at Colorado City took place yesterday and last evening the town was given over to a general jollification over the result. Several tickets were in the field and the votes were in some cases rather scattering. The ticket elected was as follows: For trustees, Henry Templeton, William Johnson, Oscar Eberhart, J. A. Monahan and Charles Stockbridge; town clerk and treasurer, James D. Faulkner; street commissioner, James Starr; town constable, William Templeton.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Weatherby returned from the east on Sunday, accompanied by his family.

Mrs. Myra Moore and her daughter, Jennie Moore, formerly residents of Colorado Springs, have returned to the city and will remain here permanently.

Mr. Thomas Darby, chief engineer of the Denver Southern railroad, is in the city. Mr. Darby was formerly a resident of Colorado Springs, and was for some a our county surveyor.

J. H. Fletcher, Esq., well known in this city, returned from his winter's visit to Prince Edward's Island, his old home, yesterday. Before leaving Charlottetown he was given a banquet at which all the chief citizens of the Island were present.

The Stevens theatrical company passed through the city Sunday morning on their way to Leadville where they will play a week's engagement. The company will probably appear here and at Pueblo sometime during the month.

Some graceless being poisoned one of George Turney's hounds on Saturday night.

A corps of surveyors in charge of Chief Engineer Tom Darby, are now engaged in running the preliminary line for the Denver Southern railroad. The party are now working just east of the city.

On Saturday Captain DeCoursey sold the Pullen ranch, and since January 1st has sold a number of others at figures ranging from \$2,000 to \$11,000 each.

Miss Minnie Palmer will appear in Court House Hall next Friday and Saturday evenings, supported by an excellent company, of which she is the star. Miss Palmer will open her season here with the two-act comedy of "Boarding School." The Gaiety Company has had a very successful season, and have everywhere been received with great favor.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., April 1st, 1881:

Adams, Frank	Jackson, Wm
Bailey, Thos G	Kern, J W
Commons, Jas	Lewis, Chas
Conway, A	MacShan, Mary J
Conway, A T	Patterson, Martin
Garity, Jas	Roe, C H
Green, Ellis	Rowe, Wm
Houston, Thos	Scott, Walter
Hardt, Wm	Swezy, Frank
Hathaway, Geo W	White, Frank

To obtain any of the above please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.

A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The county commissioners yesterday took a ride of inspection over the Manitou and Ute pass roads. We have an idea that the Manitou road needs something to keep the bottom from falling out of it every time it gets a little damp.

Sherriff Smith has drawn the following jurors for the next term of the district court which convenes on next Monday, the 11th inst:

Grand Jurors—R. M. Chambers, S. E. Sessions, A. Augustine, W. A. Bell, W. H. Gumm, Ivory Phillips, James Corry, Thos. Brigham, C. H. Cell, J. M. Bolton, James Benedict and Giles Crissey.

Petit Jurors—William Clark, Judson Baine, J. F. Pracht, M. D. Swisher, E. W. Giddings, P. A. Duncan, Robert Basey, C. E. Aiken, R. W. Anderson, M. Drake, A. Lee, Woodrow Douglass, C. H. White, A. Cree, Theo. Ingalsby, C. A. Kindberg, S. B. Wright, Wm. Lennox, S. B. Westerfield, Geo. Boeshenz, William Rea, L. M. Arnold, J. H. Carbaugh and A. L. Carpenter.

The dead trees along Nevada avenue are being dug up and their places filled with new ones, recently purchased by order of the council.

Mr. Percy Williams is occupying his old position at George Turney's jewelry store.

Mr. B. G. Wilson has closed up his cigar store, and the room formerly occupied by him will again be used by Mr. Toliver as an addition to his barber shop.

RUBY CAMP.

Ore Discovered Worth a Dollar a Pound.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

RUBY CAMP, March 30.—For ten days past the weather has been clear and warm. On slopes facing the sun the snow has settled to three or four feet, and even in shaded places it has gone down considerably. It is generally thought the depth of the snow is a third less than at this time last year. This fine weather is putting new life in the camp. On Elk creek there are twice as many men at work as there were ten days ago, and it is probably the same in other parts of the camp.

A new contract was let for sinking the shaft of the Micawber some days ago, and the quality of the ore continues to improve as they get down. Nothing but ore is now raised from the shaft and how much wider the ore vein is than the shaft is not known.

The drift from the Allevon tunnel on the Venango is now in fifty feet, and even richer ore than was first found is now being taken from this vein. Much of it is thought will go over a dollar a pound, as the ore contains little else than brittle, ruby and chloride. An increased force will be put in shortly. Owing to the quality of the ore this is one of the most promising veins in the district.

Work was resumed in the Forest Queen shaft some days ago, and the richest ore ever taken from the mine is now being raised from the bottom of the shaft. It was reported round during the winter that the bottom of the vein had been reached by the shaft, and that the company were afraid to continue work lest they should exhaust the mine. This was the first instance I ever heard of the 'bottom' being reached in a large and true fissure vein, and the present output shows how much truth there was in it. The report looked to me very much like that which went the round of some papers in the early part of the winter to the effect that the Queen was but a slide from the Last Chance, which is 150 feet below the Queen. These reports, together with the suspension of work on the Queen, the great mine of the district, have been injurious to our camp. All now rejoice to see work resumed in it, and in the continued increase of silver as greater depths are reached.

A cross vein was reached some days ago in the workings of the Lead Chief which is said to be a much stronger and richer vein than that of the Lead Chief.

I am informed by the superintendent of the Durango and Old Mexico mines that these veins never looked better than at present.

At present some of the citizens of Irwin are considerably excited in regard to the iron swamps between that and Crested Butte which are again discovered to be beds of carbonates. The late find of carbonates at Pitkin is the probable cause of the present interest in this great iron deposit. Assays had some eighteen months ago showed a few ounces of silver to the ton of this iron ore.

The present mild winter has so far softened the snow as to make traveling difficult over the Marshall pass, and on the road between this and Gunnison. On this latter road teams can only pass over during the latter part of the day while the crust is hard.

MARCH WEATHER IN NEW YORK.

A Comparison that Ought to Satisfy Our Grumblers.

There are a good many people in this world who never know when they are well off, indeed to make the matter more specific we might say that there are a good many people in Colorado who belong to that same class. One peculiarity of those who are never satisfied is a chronic complaint against the weather. We have heard men in this city, incredible as it may appear, grumble against the climate of Colorado and find fault, for example, with the weather we have had during the last month. To such persons we commend a perusal of the following history of thirty-one days in the month of March, 1881, as they presented themselves in the city of New York and whose peculiarities were recorded by Mr

CITY ELECTION.

Very Little Excitement and a Rather Small Vote.

The city election passed off yesterday with hardly any excitement. The only struggle was that over the office of mayor, and even this contest was a languid one. The regular nominee for mayor, the Hon. Matt France, was opposed by Col. De La Vergne, but neither of the gentlemen were active in the contest. The regular ticket was headed "Citizen's Prohibition Ticket," and the opposition ballot bore the title of "Prohibition Ticket."

Some of the friends of Mr. D. W. Robbins in the fourth ward caused his name to be placed upon the prohibition ticket. Mr. Robbins declined to run and caused a placard to be printed to that effect and posted on the door of the engine house where the vote of the fourth ward was polled.

The vote of the city, notwithstanding the various complications which preceded the election was a small one amounting in all to 362. There were a few scattering votes for persons whose names we do not give although the entire number of votes is given. The vote by wards was as follows:

FIRST WARD.

France, for Mayor	71
De La Vergne, for Mayor	15
Stark, for Treasurer	86
Wilson, for Alderman	86
Total vote in the Ward	86

SECOND WARD.

France, for Mayor	59
De La Vergne, for Mayor	19
Stark, for Treasurer	77
Wheeler, for Alderman	73
Scattering	2
Total vote in the Ward	79

THIRD WARD.

France, for Mayor	51
De La Vergne, for Mayor	10
Stark, for Treasurer	63
Noble, for Alderman	59
Scattering	6
Total vote in the Ward	69

FOURTH WARD.

France, for Mayor	82
De La Vergne, for Mayor	39
Stark, for Treasurer	127
Himebaugh, for Alderman	97
Robbins, for Alderman	27
Scattering	2
Total vote in the Ward	128

The total vote for each candidate will be readily seen by a glance at the following

TABLE OF TOTALS:

France	263
De La Vergne	53
Stark	353
Total vote in city	362

As we have said the only contest of any note was that for the office of mayor and to this the Hon. Matt France was elected by a majority of 180 votes. Mr. Stark was re-elected without opposition and Messrs. Wilson, Wheeler, Noble and Himebaugh were chosen aldermen.

City Council.

The city council held a special meeting in the council chamber, last evening, present Aldermen Giddings, Johnson, Crowell, Humphrey, Lennox and Walker. Owing to the absence of Mayor Brown, pro tem, Alderman Walker was asked to preside. The principal object of the meeting was to take some definite action in reference to the main ditch, as Mr. Lombard, to whom was entrusted the making of the needed repairs at their March meeting, had neglected to do the work. The council realized that the work must be done at once, and as Messrs. Russell & Alexander were present at the meeting they were asked to make some proposition as to how the work should be done. Mr. Alexander said that they could give the work their immediate attention and Mr. Alexander made a proposition to the effect that they would assume control of the contract provided the council would allow them a commission for their services of 20 per cent. on the amount expended for labor. They agreed to furnish all tools needed for the work and gave the council to understand that no commission would be charged on the amount of money expended for lumber and other necessary material. The council accepted their offer and empowered Russell & Alexander to employ an engineer at the expense of the city to establish a grade. The work is to be commenced and completed as soon as possible.

It was suggested by Alderman Crowell that the council take some action in regard to the valve at Manitou which was ordered removed. After giving the question some consideration it was moved that the valve at Manitou be taken out unless the city of Manitou give Colorado Springs within ten days some guarantee for the payment of \$1,140, which is the amount claimed by the city for damages incurred by the bursting of the Manitou mains. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Alderman Johnson the council instructed the city clerk to employ Mr. J. F. Carr to collect the pole tax, he, Carr, to receive ten per cent. of the amount collected as payment for his services. This concluded the evening's work and the council adjourned.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso, Colorado, for the week ending April 6th 1881:

De Witt, Joseph L	Reynolds, C M
Ferrin, Miss Kate	Robinson, Mrs Harriet
Givens, Jas 3	Smith, Dewitt R
Hanna, Chas G	Yeomans, Jennie

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. FAIR, PM.

Horticultural Society's Fair.

We have received the premium list and rules and regulations of the first June fair of the Colorado State Horticultural society of Denver, Colorado. The list is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 35 pages and was prepared by Mr. W. E. Pabor who is corresponding secretary of the society. We notice that Major Henry McAllister, of this county, is one of the vice presidents of the society. The fair will open Tuesday, June 21st, and will continue for three consecutive days. In the address to exhibitors we find the following:

Our friends who propose to exhibit are requested to make a note of the special premiums offered by the friends of the organization. We call special attention of exhibitors in the department of floriculture and class embracing window plants. This premium is offered with special reference to giving an object lesson to all those who wish to engage in window gardening. Our several departments will be supervised by the best practical talent at command, so that such arrangement may be made of each department and class as shall be instructive to all. We have made a personal inspection of the facilities at command to make a creditable display, and speak advisedly when we say our exhibition will demonstrate that Colorado, in favorable localities, is not a treeless, cheerless plain, but has facilities to make a garden of beauty equal to other states boastful of their agricultural facilities. The greenhouse facilities of Denver, and acreage of ground in its vicinity devoted to the culture of fruits, flowers, and kitchen garden vegetables, are equal to other towns situated in more pretentious localities, and we expect our exhibition to prove a great superiority to many. The intelligence, culture, and wealth of the citizens of Denver, superadded to the bright, sunny atmosphere of Colorado, make it a choice locality for a floral, horticultural, and pomological display. We confidently expect the active co-operation of the prominent horticulturists in the different localities of the state. We expect liberal concessions from the different railroads during our fair, in the way of rates of freight on articles for exhibition, and excursion rates on passenger fare for those attending our fair. A capacious and well arranged hall in the populous portion of the city will be secured as an exhibition hall.

Trees are being planted to a greater extent this spring than ever before.

Vacant lots are now looked after very carefully by their owners who see in them a prospective fortune for real estate is going up.

From Thursday's Daily.

The engineers of the Denver Southern railroad were busy yesterday at the court house in making a profile drawing of the course of the road.

The Beebe house at Manitou will be opened on the 20th inst. in order to accommodate the large excursion party which is expected to reach here from the east on the 23rd inst.

Although the new schedule on the Denver and Rio Grande has shortened to quite an extent the running time the trains as a general thing arrive on time. Travel over the Santa Fe is now exceedingly heavy and it is estimated that one hundred passengers are daily transferred to the D. & R. G. trains at Pueblo. The day trains passing through this city carry few passengers in comparison to night trains which are always crowded. This is probably owing to the fact that no connection is made by the Santa Fe with the day trains on the D. & R. G.

The Fort Collins Courier, of March 31st, comes to us this week with a handsome cut of the new opera house, just completed, and an extended description. The opera house block, has a frontage of 100 feet on College avenue, with a depth of seventy-five feet, and is three stories in height. The building is owned by the Larimer County Bank, Jay H. Boughton, C. P. Miller, M. F. Thomas and P. S. Balcom. In addition to the cut of the opera house, this number of the Courier has a number of cuts representing the principal buildings of Larimer county. The paper shows great enterprise upon the part of its publishers.

Mr. J. R. Davis, the Huerfano street baker, expects to move into his new quarters on Pike's Peak avenue within a few days. The building formerly occupied as a museum has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired preparatory to occupation by him. A large brick addition has been placed upon the rear end of the building which is fitted up for a bake-room. Leading from this are the large ovens just completed by Mr. John Courter. The front store room has been entirely repainted and overhauled generally and now presents a much more attractive appearance than before. Mr. Davis will have a splendid location and will without doubt command a much larger trade than he did at his old stand.

Greenleaf Mining Company.

The annual meeting of the above company came off last evening in the office of the president—Dr. T. G. Horn. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President—Dr. E. A. Lee; vice-president—Thomas Shideler; secretary—J. H. Fletcher; treasurer—G. S. Alcorn. The mines of this company—six in number—are located in the Rock creek district of the Elk Mountains. Some of the claims are very promising and steps have been taken to develop them during the coming season.

How Denver Juries Decide.

The Denver Republican of yesterday contains the following account of the manner in which a jury in that city reached its decision. The story is as follows: "Pat. Fraine, one of Denver's saloon-keepers, was recently tried for a violation of the license laws. The facts involved are very interesting, and show the careless manner in which the city records are kept, and the slovenly manner in which the public business is transacted. But as those will be fully developed under oath in the county court, to which an appeal has been made, it is the purpose at this time simply to show the peculiar and rather startling manner in which the verdict was arrived at. The jury stood eleven for conviction and one—'Windy' Clarke—for acquittal. Mr. Clarke felt certain that he was right, and held out for many hours. The jury was composed of a jovial, jolly set, and while they were disposing of a bottle of whisky, the balloting was kept up steadily. Four hundred ballots were taken. Occasionally two votes for acquittal were recorded, and again Mr. Clarke stood solitary and alone. Finally it was suggested that a game of seven up, of 10 straight points, be played to decide whether Mr. Fraine should be found guilty or be acquitted. Mr. Clarke was to represent acquittal, the balance of the jury to select a man to play for their side of the house. In the meantime one of the jurors slipped out and secured a pack of cards. On his return the arrangements had been all completed, and the game was at once begun. It was a closely contested game, the points being made evenly and slowly. The fates were against Messrs. Clarke and Fraine, they losing the game by one point. That decided the verdict, Mr. Clarke surrendering gracefully. It is to be hoped that this novel and uncertain plan of administering justice will not come into general practice, even in the justices' court."

"Mr. Fraine has carried his case to the county court on appeal, and the hearing will be of very decided interest."

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners continued their session yesterday, and nearly accomplished all the business of the spring meeting. They visited the jail and found it in its usual neat and clean condition, and expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which it is conducted by Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana.

The petitions for certain roads on the Divide, presented some months ago, were not granted for several good reasons: one of which was that the roads asked for were parallel with other roads now in existence, which supply the needs of the people of that section of the county.

Repairs will be made on the Ute Pass road, and on that portion of the Manitou road which comes under the jurisdiction of the county.

It was decided by the commissioners that it was not expedient to open the road asked for from Judge Douglas' ranch to Colorado Springs, a petition for which had been presented.

The bid of A. L. Millard for the burial of paupers was accepted by the commissioners it being the lowest bid received by them.

The firm of Peck & Farrar, butchers, was granted the contract for furnishing the jail and poor house with meat.

Court House Hall was leased to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city for the use of that congregation for Sunday services from the first of May until the new church edifice, now building, shall be completed.

The following bills were audited and allowed, after which the commissioners adjourned to meet at the court house this morning:

Thos Laughlin, milk for poor house	\$ 4 30
Trice & Jeffery, stationery	5 75
Matt France, coal	81 95
F. E. Robinson, drugs	12 10
Conant & Thedinga, groceries	110 11
A. C. Elliott, J. P. fees	12 20
A. G. Stewart, coroner's fees	6 00
L. C. Dana, constable fees	3 10
Jurors, coroner's inquest, F. J. Hand	15 00
L. C. Dana, sheriff fees	17 70
Janibus Bentley, J. P. fees	66 45
Pauper account	300 00
E. J. Eaton, county clerk's fees	59 15
A. McGowney, assessor's fees	200 00
M. Riggs, witness fees	10 50
J. C. Woodbury, county commissioner's fees	27 50
C. R. Husted, county commissioner's fees	24 80
Matt France, county commissioner's fees	20 00
Knox Wilbur, lumber for bridges	14 45
Arapahoe county, court costs Davison case	219 00
G. S. Barnes, hardware	20 18
Mackey & Co, wood for jail	5 00
Jas P. Eastley, county superintendent's fees	171 98
Colorado Mountaineer, printing	10 20
Thos Hughes, groceries	4 20
Durkee & Lee, hardware	5 65
Walter Smith, sheriff's fees	295 50
Thos Pascoe, bread	35 00
Giddings & Stillman, goods for poor house	33 25
John Wilson, jury fees	17 50
E. C. Kimball, county physician's fees	125 00
S. B. Westfield, goods for county	30 05
Bruso & Walsh, work on court house	33 30
Gazette Publishing company, printing	7 90

Personal.

Mr. Peter Becker of Leadville was in the city yesterday. He expects to return home to-day.

Messrs. Alex. Harrence, Harry Spence and Mr. Fisher returned yesterday from an extended hunting tour in the southern part of the state. They spent the most time in San Luis park where they found abundance of game, and all of the party report a splendid time.

CRESTED BUTTE.

Some Information Concerning The Stirring Town.

We have received a handsomely printed pamphlet devoted to the description of Gunnison county and Crested Butte. The book contains several accurate and valuable maps and a large amount of information concerning the region of which it treats. The correctness of the information conveyed is an especial recommendation of the book's author says:

"Care has been taken not to overstate the facts in any particular, as the truth in the case is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible to strangers, and the fear has been lest even these moderate statements should cast discredit upon the whole story, and by that means the possibility of bettered condition, happier homes, and even fortunes for many readers be lost."

The questions especially answered are the following:

What is the exact location of Crested Butte?

Why is that point better than another?

What is the need of any town?

What has been done?

What are the prospects for the future?

Following is a description of the location of Crested Butte: "The town is situated in a beautiful valley about two miles wide, at the point where Coal creek and Washington gulch empty into Slate river. It is outside the reservation line, and patents have been obtained for most of the land and are being secured for the balance, there being no conflict of titles."

"The river runs along one side of the town and on two other sides bluffs covered with timber shut off the valley winds, which make Gunnison and Gothic cities so undesirable for residence or business."

"The land upon which the town stands is dry and hard, with no swampy or low places, and for the most part is practically level, having only grade enough to give good drainage—about eight inches in one hundred feet."

"The outlook is the most magnificent of any town in the state. The eye takes in at one glance a score of peaks, rugged and variously colored, ranging in altitude from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and with the aid of a glass the observer, even at this early day, can from his own windows look into the openings of more mines on the surrounding mountain sides than he will have the patience to count. The climate is simply delicious and the altitude the most desirable of all mountain heights—8,000 feet."

The officers of the town company are as follows: Wm. T. Holt, president; Geo. H. Holt, vice-president; Howard F. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The agents are Morgan, French & Co., Denver; Day & Jones, Leadville, and Captain DeCoursey, of this city. Captain DeCoursey has at his office a large map of the town and is empowered to sell lots at low prices. To encourage settlers and investors a certain per cent. of the price paid for any lot will be refunded the owner on the completion of a building within a certain specified time after purchase. The proceeds derived from the sale of these lots will go toward repaying the large amount of money which has been and will be expended upon the land in improvements of a public character.

NOT EVEN "STANDING ROOM ONLY."

Those Anxious to See the Opera House are Requested to Await the Opening Night.

The proprietors of the opera house are putting forth their utmost efforts to get the building ready for opening on the 18th instant, and workmen are busy both day and night. The chairs for the auditorium arrived yesterday and they will commence placing them in position to-day. We are requested by the proprietors of the opera house to request that no visitors make application for admittance to the building at any time between now and the time of opening. They will have all that they can possibly do to get the auditorium ready for opening and the admittance of visitors only tends to delay the work. For several nights past the bright lights in the building have attracted the attention of many who were anxious to see the interior and there has been a constant demand for admittance.

At the owners' request we state that in the future they will strictly enforce the rule, which admits none to the building except the employees. It will only be a short time for them to wait until the 18th, when all can have an opportunity to see it and when completed the effect will be much better. If every one realized what inconvenience was caused no one would ask for admittance.

Mr. E. S. Alexander and wife left for the east via the Santa Fe route yesterday morning.

Mr. John C. Glover, a former employee of the GAZETTE, went south yesterday morning, en route for Del Norte, where he has accepted the position of foreman of the Del Norte Inspector.

Mr. A. D. Cowell, a former resident of this city, was on Tuesday elected a member of the Leadville city council.

Mayor France proposes to give the city immediately a good spring cleaning. He probably will meet with some obstacles, but will have the hearty support of the city generally. Let every violator of the ordinance be punished.

College Notes.

Contributed.

Prof. Loud has again made his appearance after a severe attack of the mumps.

The Friday afternoon exercises this term will consist of declarations and recitations. There are to be three classes organized, under Professors Sheldon, Smith and Bump, and the first of the term will be spent in drilling.

The following is the programme for this term:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:30 to 9:40	Declarations	Declarations	Declarations	Declarations	Declarations
9:40 to 10:30	Astronomy	W. V. Greek	Astronomy	W. V. Greek	Astronomy
10:30 to 11:30	Fowler's Grammar	Fowler's Grammar	Fowler's Grammar	Fowler's Grammar	Fowler's Grammar
11:30 to 12:30	Jones' Latin	Jones' Latin	Jones' Latin	Jones' Latin	Jones' Latin
12:30 to 1:30	English History	English History	English History	English Literature	English Literature
1:30 to 2:30	White's Greek	Cesar	Cesar	Cesar	Cesar
2:30 to 3:30	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology
3:30 to 4:30	Recitations	Recitations	Recitations	Recitations	Recitations
4:30 to 5:30	Analysis	Analysis	Cicero	Analysis	Analysis
5:30 to 6:30	Aristotle	Aristotle	Aristotle	Aristotle	Aristotle
6:30 to 7:30	American Literature	American Literature	Cicero	American Literature	American Literature
7:30 to 8:30	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology	in Biology
8:30 to 9:30	German History	German History	German Literature	German Literature	German Literature
9:30 to 10:30	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry	Geometry

In each case the first recitation is heard by Professor Sheldon, the second by Professor Lind, and the third by Miss Bump. The blank indicates no recitation.

drizzle of rain turning into a slight
gave variety to our spring weather
vening.

the funeral of Mrs. Isabella Brown, a
of Mr. Donald McKenzie, of this
will take place at 2 o'clock this after-

tramps have opened their bus-
spring trade in the city. The ears
complaints are coming
officers.

se who neglect to dress them-
at moment will be "Boarding
this evening.

E. Johnson has a class in draw-
ing on Monday and Tues-
days, at 3:30. Twenty lessons
for five dollars.

ved seats for Minnie Palmer's
ing School can be obtained at Aiken
's to-day without extra charge.
y is worth seeing.

county commissioners adjourned
y after the transaction of some
business. They will hold a special
session at the close of district court.

building boom is in full progress
this city. There are a large num-
ber of houses in course of erection, and
n of many more for which plans
are prepared.

Strieby's chemistry lectures at the
continue this term, on Tuesday,
Friday and Thursday afternoons, at
two. These lectures are free to
all, excepting a charge of two dol-
lars for janitor fee.

maple sugar sociable, to be given
at Methodist church this evening, prom-
ising a very pleasant affair. Maple
syrup, as well as biscuit, together
with cake and coffee, will be provided in
abundance. No admission fee will be
charged.

F. G. Rowe, the real estate agent,
yesterday another fine lot on Nevada
street, 150 feet front on the avenue by
front on the college reservation.
purchaser, Mr. John Russell, of the
of Russell & Alexander, designs
to sell at once. Mr. Rowe has sold
a number of lots on the avenue of
and reports the demand for desirable
lots in the best portions of the city
to be active.

subscription list which is being cir-
culated for the purpose of raising a re-
ward for the apprehension and conviction
of person or persons who have been
guilty of the indiscriminate poisoning
of sheep, now amounts to about one hun-
dred and fifty dollars. As soon as a suf-
ficient amount is secured the matter will
be placed in the hands of an officer, who
will forthwith make the most diligent
efforts to bring the offenders to justice.

ssrs. S. P. Kirkpatrick and James
son have purchased the Bon Ton
restaurant from C. W. Bratton and they
continue the restaurant business under
the name of Messrs. Robinson &
Kirkpatrick. Both gentlemen are experi-
enced hotel men and are well known to
many of our citizens. Mr. Kirkpatrick
is some time connected with Mr. Mc-
Cormick while he was the proprietor of the
Hotel. He was also for years in the
hotel business in Ohio. The Bon Ton
is an advantage of a splendid location
and we are confident that under the new
management it will soon rank as the best
in the city.

regard seems to be given to the no-
inserted in the GAZETTE some time
ago and the cows are still allowed to
run upon the street. Last night
Shall Beall reported that he had ten
cows in the pound and was still gathering
in. Complaints come from many
other parts of the city in reference to
depredations committed by the cows.

Eastern Prices for Wool.

We have received from Coates Bros.,
commission merchants of Philadel-
phia, the following circular concerning the
rent rates for wool: "Trade continues
etc. Manufacturers have been cautious
and, generally their stocks of raw
material are small and some are disposed
to buy sufficient to last them until new
arrives. Many holders are becoming
anxious and are disposed to meet buyers'
wants and close the season's business.
We, however, are holding for an expect-
ed improvement, but as manufactured
woolen goods are low and slow of sale
seems to be little room for an ad-
vance in wool. It is conceded that more
wool remains unsold now than is usual at
this period of the year and it is therefore
likely that prices may rule low for some
time. The west and south are in good
condition and with favorable crops and
 plenty of money, they will use more wool-
en goods than heretofore. When the se-
vere weather is over and the roads in good
condition again we may expect a better feel-
ing and a more healthy trade for goods but
it is probable that wool will not vary much
on present prices."

The prices for Colorado wool are as fol-
lows:
Medium and fine choice.....23@25
Medium and fine average.....20 1/2
Common and quarter blood.....18 1/2
Coarse carpet.....17 1/2

SHAKESPEARE AS A STUDENT OF THE BIBLE.

Prof. McCoy's Eloquent Lecture Last Evening.

The lecture in Court House Hall last
evening by Professor Amasa McCoy on
"Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible"
was an able and eloquent analysis of the
parallel passages in the works of the
great master of English thought and the
sacred books of the Bible. The lecture is
one to which no synopsis can be just. It
abounded in apt and eloquent extracts
from the books discussed and with clear and
cogent exegetical remarks by Prof. McCoy.
The attention of the audience was of the
closest and the interest in the lecture never
flagged. This was owing largely to the
subject matter, and also to the eloquent
and polished delivery upon the part of the
lecturer. The professor discussed the sub-
ject of man from the cradle to the grave,
and beyond to the hereafter, as it is pre-
sented in Shakespeare and the Scriptures,
and developed in a masterly manner their
similarity of treatment. The lecture is one
that is of profound interest to the student,
and yet of a sufficiently popular character
to be pleasing to all. Professor McCoy
has spent years of study in the prepara-
tion of this lecture and the result is worthy
of the highest praise.

City Council.

A special meeting of the city council
was called last night in the council room,
for the purpose of reconsidering the con-
tract recently given Messrs. Russell &
Alexander, to clean out the main ditch.
There were present Mayor Brown, pro tem
and Aldermen Johnson, Humphrey,
Walker and Crowell. It was stated by
Alderman Humphrey that considerable
dissatisfaction seemed to be exhibited by
some of the citizens, at the action of the
council in awarding the contract to Rus-
sell & Alexander, some claiming that the
twenty per cent commission allowed the
above firm for taking charge of the work
was too much. Mr. Russell was present
at the meeting and said that he did not
feel inclined to go ahead with the work
if the people were dissatisfied with the terms
which they were getting for it, but if the
council required them to fulfill the con-
tract they would do so. Alderman John-
son suggested that the council stand by
the contract just as it had been proposed
at the last meeting. He furthermore
said that he did not favor any
action which would rescind the con-
tract as it would only establish a precedent
by which some few people or an editorial
in the GAZETTE might compel the council
to take back anything they might do.
Alderman Brown said it had been intimat-
ed to him that an injunction would be
served on Messrs. Russell & Alexander
restraining them from doing any further
work on the main ditch under the existing
contract. After numerous other sugges-
tions by the various members Alderman
Walker asked what was the object of the
meeting and who had called it. Alderman
Crowell pleaded guilty and said that he had
been the first one to propose it, thinking it
would give the council the opportunity of
rectifying the mistakes in the contract if
in their opinion any had been made or to
annul it entirely.

Alderman Walker then introduced the
following resolution which was seconded
by Alderman Johnson and unanimously
adopted:

WHEREAS, Complaints in reference to a
certain contract for repairing the main ir-
rigation ditch let to Messrs. Russell & Al-
exander have been made by many persons
doubtless not conversant with the facts;
and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Russell & Alexan-
der, having the interests of the city at
heart, feeling that great injustice has been
done them; have asked to be released
from their contract; and

WHEREAS, The council deem it for the
best interests of the city that Messrs. Rus-
sell & Alexander continue the work on
their contract. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Messrs. Russell & Alex-
ander are hereby instructed to continue
the work commenced by them with as
great dispatch as possible, and as contem-
plated in the contract awarded them—the
necessities in the case requiring immediate
action.

A motion made by Alderman Crowell to
adjourn to this evening was lost, after
which a motion was made by Alderman
Humphrey that they adjourn to meet
again on next Monday evening, which was
adopted.

According to the Denver Republican,
Judge McMorris, of this city, has been
proposed as one of the Ute commissioners.
A special dispatch from Washington to the
Republican of yesterday says: "Senators
Hill and Teller and Representative Bel-
ford have strongly recommended Judge
McMorris, of Colorado, to fill the vacancy
in the Ute commission caused by the re-
signation of Mr. Moneybenny. As this is
a presidential appointment, requiring con-
firmation by the senate, it is not likely that
in the pending dead lock Mr. Moneyben-
ny's successor can qualify in time to dis-
charge the part of the duties assigned to
Mr. Moneybenny in the recent conference
of the commissioners. It is therefore prob-
able that some one of the other commis-
sioners will be deputed to select the lands
upon which the southern Utes are to be lo-
cated."

Mr. J. C. Rose has entered into a part-
nership with Mr. Dan. Durkee of the City
Drug Store. The partnership was formed
yesterday and the business of the firm will
be conducted as usual in the rooms at the
corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets.

THE METROPOLITAN COW.

William Nye's Prose Poem on a Spring Sub-
ject.

We have endeavored in an intermittent
sort of way during the last few months to
do justice to the town cow, both in prose
and verse. Bill Nye, of Laramie, has,
however, come out so much stronger on
the question than we, that as a compli-
ment to him and also to save the labor of
writing an original article, we copy his last
prose poem on the metropolitan cow. The
preraphaelitic justness of the picture will be
recognized by those who are not even on
speaking terms with the crumpled-horned,
yellow cow of this city which has caused
us so much anguish. Mr. Nye says:
"Although the past winter has not been so
disastrous to range cattle as was at one
time feared by stockmen, the severity of
the season and its extreme length at both
ends, have been very detrimental to the
town cow. Accustomed to the luxuries of
a metropolitan life, and pampered and
petted and spoiled by the many and varied
attendants upon modern civilization, she
was but poorly prepared to battle with the
stern realities of a winter like the one
which we have experienced."

"It has been a cruel blow to her mor-
bidly sensitive natures, and, although the
result has been fatal in but few instances,
it has tended to discouragement and will
drive many of our best and most accom-
plished cows into the country to spend the
winter hereafter."

"Several of our well-known cows have
this winter been driven by the stress of
weather and loss of employment, to the
direct extremities. One of them more
particularly we know has been compelled
to eat the very coarsest food, though reared
in the lap of luxury. In many in-
stances she has been forced to satisfy her
hunger with raw gunny sacks and the
juicy rind of the gum boot. Cows who
have for years been used to the dainties
and delicacies of high life, have this winter
eaten a cold meal once a day of tarred
rope, plain, giblets of ingrain carpet with
devilish boot-heels on the side, cold door
knobs with Italian ten-penny nails, poach-
ed buffalo robe, broiled mosquito bar, with
dressing of French carpet tacks, scrambled
cotton umbrella, plain, stewed dog mats
a la mode, prompadour hat tracks with gas-
pique dressing."

RELISHES.

"Pickled blacking brushes, fricaseed tel-
egraph wire, door hinges with cod-liver
oil, tar roofing, imported glue, scrap iron,
horse blankets."

DESSERT.

"Carriage cushion, with dressing of
pine shavings, wind pudding, atmospheric
pie, blanc mange a la 'delightful climate'."

FRUITS.

"Cast-iron stove legs, nuts a la rolling
mill, nitro glycerine cans, muss agates,
more nuts."

"One of these cows got into our back
yard one evening, and ate a clothes line
full of our clothes, and then ate the clothes
line to take the taste out of her mouth,
while we were in bed waiting for our clean
clothes to get dry. In the morning we had
to wrap up in a lap-robe and go down
town after a new outfit."

"As a result of the long, cold winter,
very few town cows are fit for beef. They
would make better transparent slides for a
stereopticon. If they were more sedentary
in their habits and ate less anti-fat and
didn't stay out so late nights, they would
gradually get quite stout and robust, and
wouldn't look so much like a suspension
bridge as they do."

The Boarding School To-night.

Minnie Palmer appears to-night at Court
House Hall in her play of the "Boarding
School." The Pueblo Chieftain of yester-
day speaks as follows of the entertainment
given in that city by Miss Palmer and her
company:

Minnie Palmer appeared at the opera
house last night as Jessie Fairlove, in the
two act side-splitting comedy entitled "Our
Boarding School," supported by her com-
pany. It was the opening performance,
and there was a large and fashionable
audience in attendance, which expressed
its appreciation of the play by continuous
rounds of applause. The play abounds
in music and mirth and is productive of
much merriment. Miss Palmer is as pre-
tly a picture as the stage has ever seen,
full of fun and melody, and at once estab-
lished herself in the good graces of all
present by her naive and vivacity. She
has every appearance of a boarding
school miss, and her laugh has a ring
about it that is contagious. Her support
is exceptionally good, and all acquitted
themselves with credit, the people going
to their homes feeling that they had wit-
nessed a play worth seeing. The play
will be repeated to-night, and we advise
every man, woman and child in Pueblo to
go and see "Little Minnie."

Personal.

Sheriff Smith went to Alamosa on the
San Juan express last night on special
business.

Dr. Walter Cary, one of the most prom-
inent medical practitioners of Buffalo, New
York, is in the city accompanied by his
wife.

Mr. C. E. Wellesley returned to this city
on Wednesday night after an absence of
several months spent in England.

Mr. Dell White, who has charge of
Messrs. A. Sutton & Co.'s branch store at
Pueblo, was in the city yesterday. He says
that the firm are doing a good business at
Pueblo.

OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Rhetorical Exercises To-day and Examina-
tions Next Week.

The rhetorical exercises of the public
schools of this city will take place to-day
in the high school building at 2 o'clock p.
m. The parents of pupils and all interest-
ed in the welfare of the schools are cordi-
ally invited to be present. The exercises
will be presented in accordance with the
following

PROGRAMME.

1. Singing..... By the School
2. Essay..... Rebecca Heap.
3. Essay..... Some Strange Customs
Hattie Rogers.
4. Recitation..... Rustic Confession
Bertie Gaines.
5. Essay..... A Spool of Cotton
Dora Wellman.
6. Solo and Chorus..... The Culprit Fay.
7. Essay..... Fruit
Kittie Hardin.
8. Reading..... Mark Twain
Hattie Rogers.
9. Essay..... Brazil
Frank Pearson.
10. Chorus..... School
11. Essay..... Amusements
Jennie Adams.
12. Recitation..... By the Cottonwood Tree
Eliza Rollins.
13. Essay..... Ants
Fred Wiley.
14. Solo..... My Trundle Bed
Irene Barnes.
15. Essay..... Egypt
Waite Rice.
16. Recitation..... Footsteps of Angels
Nellie Darling.
17. Essay..... Advantages of Being a Girl
Mary Martin.
18. Semi Chorus..... The Sea
19. Select Reading..... Abraham Davenport
Irene Barnes.
20. Essay..... Nutmegs
Walter Marlowe.
21. Duet..... O, Wert Thou
Eva Gaines and Minnie Houk.
22. Debate..... Resolved, That money is a greater
power than knowledge.
Affirmative—Emma Douglas, Pearl Wan-
maker, Thomas Morris, Harry
Wellman.
Negative—Wilbur Johnson, Nannie Hix,
Anna Beecher, Lizzie Doak.
23. Essay..... Valley of Life
Mary Hughes.
24. Recitation..... Drafted
Eva Gaines.

The examinations incident to the close
of the spring term will begin next Mon-
day forenoon and continue through the
week. Following is the

EXAMINATION PROGRAMME.

- MONDAY—
A. M.—11th Latin, 10th Latin, 6th gram-
mar.
P. M.—9th civil government, 8th spelling, 7th
grammar.
- TUESDAY—
A. M.—11th astronomy, 6th arithmetic.
P. M.—9th rhetoric, 8th grammar, 7th arith-
metic.
- WEDNESDAY—
A. M.—English literature, 9th algebra, 6th
spelling.
P. M.—10th geology, 7th spelling.
- THURSDAY—
A. M.—11th geometry, 10th history, 6th ge-
ography.
P. M.—9th philosophy, 8th history, 7th ge-
ography.
- FRIDAY—
A. M.—11th geometry, 8th and 10th arithme-
tic.
P. M.—Reports to be given at 2 o'clock.

Leadville's Ore Output.

We give below the product of the Lead-
ville mines for the three months past, as
taken from the smelter reports:

SUMMARY.

Billings & Eilers	\$672,096
Grant Smelting Company	760,640
La Plata Smelting Company	483,868
American Smelting Company	121,849
Cummings & Finn	374,174
M. E. Smith & Co.	217,086
Harrison Reduction Works	24,867
Leadville Milling Company	80,345
Tabor Stamp Mill	39,000
Colorado Prince Stamp Mill	30,000
Eddy, James & Co.	250,522
Ang. R. Meyer & Co.	46,500

Total	\$3,999,587
Pounds of lead	16,620,152
Ounces of silver	2,034,660
Ounces of gold	1,500
Tons of ore	3,986 1/2
Value of silver	\$2,035,048
Value of lead	736,517
Value of ore	297,022
Value of gold	30,000
Total	\$3,999,587

Old engine No. 1, of the Denver and
Rio Grande, called the Montezuma, is
now running on the Colorado Springs and
Manitou road. It is the oldest engine on
the road and is an infant in size compared
with those now in use on the road.

MARRIED.

SAGE-PADGETT.—At the residence of Mr.
Welby, in this city, April 7th, 1881, Rev. W.
L. Slutz officiating, Mr. Adlaski S. Sage, of
Florissant, Colorado, and Miss Lizzie Padgett,
of Arabela, Missouri.

DIED.

BROWN.—Mrs. Isabella Brown, in this city,
on the 6th inst. The funeral will take place
on Friday, at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Brown was a sister of Duncan McKen-
zie of this city. She was born in Greenock,
Scotland, in 1833. She came to Colorado
Springs eight months ago to live with her
brother. She caught cold a few days ago and
died yesterday of pneumonia. Medical science
and friendly offices did all they could to save
her, but without avail. She was a member of
the Presbyterian church and lived a devout
Christian life.

JACKSON.—On March 23d, in Canon City,
Colo., of scarlet fever, Frankie Arthur, son of
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Jackson, recently from
Colorado Springs, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MOORE.—In Colorado Springs, of heart dis-
ease, April 2, 1881, Miss Maude Moore, aged
17 years and 11 months, daughter of Thomas
Moore.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS

RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso
County Bank.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail
prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13@15c
Michigan sliced	10@12 1/2c
Green apples	6 50@7 00
BRAN—	
Colorado	\$1 60@1 70 per cw
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	25@30c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12 1/2c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	20@25c
Java, roasted	40c
Mocha	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per doz	20c
Ranch, per doz	25c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	\$3 75@4 00
Buckwheat	6@7
MEAT—	
Hain	12 1/2@15c
Dry salt	11@12 1/2c
Bacon	12@13c
Lard	13@15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11@12 1/2c
SALT—	
Per barrel	6@50
SUGAR—	
Granulated	12 1/2@13 1/2c
Extra C	11 1/2@12 1/2c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver gloss	12 1/2c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	\$1 00@1 20
New Orleans	90c@1 00
Fine table	90c@1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c@1 00
Gunpowder	75c@1 00
Japan	50c@1 00
Oolong	60c@1 00
English Breakfast	75c@1 00
VINEGAR—	
Pure cider, per gallon	50c
The following prices are paid for country produce:	
OATS—	
New Colorado	\$2 25@2 30 per cw
HAY—	
Baled upland	\$25@30 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. new	\$2 50@3 00

Business Locals.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents
per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements
to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week
ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications
and final proof papers can be made at
County Clerk's office, El Paso county.
11 8 tf

For the best grain drills go to Pixley &
Webster's.
wc 26 tf

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts
past due will please call and settle same
immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes.
wc 12 tf

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphthe-
ria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache.
With each bottle there is an ingenious
nasal Injector for the more successful
treatment of these complaints, without
extra charge.
Price 50 cts. Sold by F. E. ROBINSON.
e-16

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President.

J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier.
A. S. WELCH, Ass't Cashier.

FIRST

National Bank,

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS.

Irving Howbert, Benj. F. Crowell,
James M. Sigalus,
J. F. Humphrey, J. R. Wheeler.

New York Correspondent—Chemical National
Bank.
Collections solicited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince mello-
deon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box
1800, city.
wc 4 tf

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land, fenced and
under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado
City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. wc 5 tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.,
March 3, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named set-
tlers have filed notice of their intention to make final
proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry there-
of, a. a. that said proof will be made before the judge and
ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county
seat, on Saturday, April 9, 1881, viz:

George W. Saunders, homestead entry No. 1710, for
the w 1/2 sec 14 sw 1/4 sec 30, tp 12 south, range 68
west, and names the following witnesses to prove his con-
tinuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz:
John Scott, George Baird, Jr., Les Hays of Summit
Park, and R. R. Taylor of Colorado Springs, Col.

David Portis, homestead entry No. 1237, for the e 1/2
sec 14 and ne 1/4 sec 14, sec 21, and sw 1/4 sec 21, tp
12 s, range 67 w, and names the following witnesses to

WILFUL PREVARICATION

About Rabbits and Ducks and the Chap who Stole the Onions.

A newspaper always appreciates a good story, but when a certain young Nimrod, well known to many of our citizens, who recently returned from a several weeks' hunt on the plains, tried to impress upon our minds that he had captured 300 jack rabbits and 420 ducks, we were rather inclined to think that he belonged to the prevaricating class. The simple fact that he had slaughtered such a wonderful amount of game and had neglected to leave any at this sanctum or to give any to his friends, was sufficient evidence to convince us that he had over estimated the actual amount killed. Since O'Keefe killed the 17 black-tailed deer on the Pike's Peak trail, no such story has come to our notice. Even admitting that he had killed 300 jack rabbits would be entirely an improbable story, considering the fact that he only started from the city with 150 cartridges in his possession. This would show the extraordinary average of two rabbits at a shot. But there are still 420 ducks to be accounted for. How does the gentleman, who sets himself up as an example for truth and veracity, propose to explain this discrepancy?

While speaking of this remarkable expedition we cannot refrain from relating an amusing incident of the trip which may give just and sufficient cause for the gentleman's prevarication. One day while the party were scouring the bottom lands on Rush creek after ducks, the gentleman whom we will give the name of Epstein for convenience sake, struck what he supposed would be a brilliant scheme for decoying the ducks. He imparted his conclusion to his friends who also approved of it. Mr. Epstein was to conceal himself behind what was supposed to be a badger hole, in close proximity to a small slough, while his friends were to follow the bed of the creek for the purpose of scaring up the ducks with the supposition that they would light in the water near where Mr. Epstein was concealed. After patiently waiting for some time Mr. Epstein was delighted at seeing a nice flock of mallard ducks light in the pond. He let drive with both barrels of his old reliable Parker and only killed 8 of the flock greatly to his disgust.

He again concealed himself behind the badger hole and awaited the reappearance of another flock, and had comfortably located himself when he noticed that a peculiar odor pervaded the air. Mr. Epstein had seen thousands of badger holes, or rabbit holes as he called them, but never had he before noticed that an obnoxious odor emanated from any of them. The idea of getting another double barreled drive at those ducks held him to his post until he was compelled to move on account of the disagreeable odor. As he raised from the ground a small black and white animal ran off on the plains and disappeared from view. Not until then did Mr. Epstein realize that he had been sitting a half hour on a peculiar kind of cat whose name is offensive to ears polite. Without giving any notice or signal to the remainder of the party he returned to the ranch and changed his garments, thinking that he would let his friends remain in ignorance of the affair. Suffice to say they did find it out and to one of them we are indebted for what we have above related of the story. If you want to get the gentleman a little out of humor just badger him about that badger.

Denver University.

The Denver papers of yesterday contained pleasant accounts of the Methodist social reunion the evening previous at the Denver University. The reunion was the largest assemblage of Methodist people ever witnessed in Denver. Refreshments were served and an interesting literary programme was presented. Governor Evans made an address in which he referred to a similar gathering in September last, when the building was in lath and plaster, and now, so quickly transformed into a magnificent edifice with all the appointments and the faculty of a splendid university, the equal of any similar institution in the west. The visitors were invited to a full inspection of the building, the doors of every department of the University being open to them.

A Reminiscence of Webster.

At Antic Monthly.

Mr. Webster was a great favorite in the department of state, for he made no removals, and his generous and considerate treatment of the clerks won their affection. His especial favorite was Mr. George J. Abbott, a native of New Hampshire, who had been graduated at Exeter and Cambridge, and had then come to Washington to take charge of a boy's school. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and he used to hunt up Latin quotations applicable to the questions of the day, which Mr. Webster would commit to memory and use with effect. His private secretary was Mr. Charles Lanman, a young gentleman of literary and artistic tastes, who was a devoted disciple of Isaac Walton. The two would often leave the department of state for a day of piscatorial enjoyment at the Great Falls of the Potomac, when Mr. Webster would throw off public cares and personal pecuniary troubles, to cast his lines with boyish glee, and to exult loudly when he succeeded in hooking a fish. Another clerk in the department who enjoyed Mr. Webster's esteem was Mr. Zantinger, the son of a purser in the navy, who possessed rare accomplishments. Whenever Mr. Webster visited his estates in New Hampshire or in Massachusetts, he was always accompanied by one of these gentlemen, who had the charge of his correspondence.

PERSONAL.

It is understood that Mr. E. H. Nevin, Jr., of the Philadelphia Evening News, is to be appointed surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

Ex-Postmaster-General Maynard has been chosen as the orator of the day in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Farragut statue at Washington on the 15th of April.

Mr. George Vandenhoff is staying at the Arboretum hydropathic establishment at Leamington, England, where he has been giving readings from Shakespeare, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens and Hood.

The trustees of the university of Pennsylvania have accepted Mr. J. Wharton's gift of \$100,000 to establish a school of finance and economy as a department of the university, on the terms which he named.

The Count de Chambord has just given twenty-five thousand dollars toward the foundation of a free Catholic school in Rennes, France. This sum is part of a legacy left him by Mademoiselle de Saint Cyr.

General Halderman, the United States consul at Bangkok, Siam, has refused to grant consular protection and the use of the United States flag to dealers in opium and native liquors within his consular jurisdiction.

Colonel E. A. L. Roberts, the inventor of a torpedo for opening oil wells, which has had a very general use, died at Bradford, Pa., yesterday. He was formerly a dentist in this city, and served with honor in the armies. His estate is said to be worth \$1,000,000.

Carlyle once wrote of music: "The meaning of song goes deep. Who is there that in logical words can express the effect music has on us? A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite and lets us for the moment gaze into that."

Edward King writes: "I learn from an excellent source that Mrs. Langtry is really going to adopt the stage as a profession. She has been for some time taking lessons of Herman Vezin, a cultured and accomplished American actor who is living in London, and it is believed that she has accepted and engagement offered her by Mr. Edgar Bruce, the popular manager."

The Townsend speakers at Yale College have been announced as follows: Edwin E. Aiken, "Goethe and Bushnell;" Benjamin W. Bacon, "Voltaire;" Russell A. Bigelow, "The Management of the Foreign Relations of the United States during the Civil War;" Joseph D. Burrell, "The Statesmanship of Robert Walpole;" Levi A. Eliel, "Voltaire;" Isaac Bromley, "Voltaire."

The members of the American colony at Lyons, France, celebrated the accession of General Garfield to the presidency by a grand dinner. The room was decorated with American and French flags. Mr. Peixotto, the American consul, presided, and in giving a toast to President Garfield spoke at the same time in warm terms of the French republic, and predicted that in the future she would more than ever be equal to her civilizing and progressive mission.

A rumor has been in general circulation, which is tolerably well authenticated, that the families of the present cabinet do not intend returning calls. If these ladies intend to relieve themselves of this burden, which been growing more and more intolerable year by year as the city has grown and the number of strangers visiting it have increased, they should be justified by every right-thinking person. So far as opinion has been yet expressed on the subject it has been favorable to the new departure.—Washington Star.

The Grand Duke Alexis frankly admits himself to have been instructed by his visit with the Duke of Edinburgh to Portsmouth Dockyard. His highness wished to be enlightened with reference to gunnery and torpedo matters; and he was not disappointed. Intelligent and inquisitive, with a scientific appreciation of the most modern achievements connected with naval architecture, he showed no mere desire to gratify an unreasonable curiosity. Two turret ships, one of the "old wooden walls" of England, and a torpedo training ship (also a timber-decker) represent a fair day's sight-seeing, apart from watching the evolutions of torpedo craft and a little torpedo practice; and the Grand Duke surprised local and naval officers by the readiness with which he understood even technical explanations of scientific details. While interested in everything he saw, his attention was principally concentrated upon the gigantic monitor Inflexible.—London World.

The chief gift at the German royal marriage was subscribed for by nearly one hundred of the chief towns and cities of Prussia. At present its artistic worth can be judged of only in models, but when finally executed in solid silver it will represent the ornamental appointments of a princely table, 50 feet long and 9 feet wide, consisting of a large centre piece in the shape of a Venetian galley, two candelabra of thirty-one lights, and ten smaller ones of seventeen each; also four large jardinières, and as many symbolical river groups, representing the main streams of the monarchy—the Rhine, the Elbe, the Oder and the Vistula, with another centre piece and wine coolers—to all of which will be added, if the means permit, a complete dinner service in crystal and porcelain, with 550 silver plates. The four rivers named are represented as being several bounties to the princely pair, who are supposed to be making a voyage in the central Venetian galley, typifying the ship of state. At the helm sits the bridegroom in old German costume, and near him is the bride, in corresponding attire, gazing at the goddess Fortuna, who, poisoning herself on her slippery ball in the middle of the galley, is pouring out her cornucopia of blessings to the youthful pair.

If the accident from which the prime minister has so rapidly recovered had happened to Lord Beaconsfield, it is to be feared it might have proved fatal. But if Mr. Gladstone's vitality is greater than that of his illustrious rival, he is the victim of weaknesses from which Lord Beaconsfield is entirely exempt. The tory leader has not the same capacity for work, the same insatiable voracity for intellectual occupation, as Mr. Gladstone. But he is the master of an art of which Mr. Gladstone knows nothing—the economy of force. Lord Beaconsfield never dissipates or impairs his energies in superfluous solicitude. Events may not always answer his

calculations. But these things do not greatly trouble him. As he holds enthusiasm to be a hot distemper of the blood, so he considers regret to be a profitless consumption of power. Such a temperament as this, inherited from nature and fortified by practice, is in itself the secret of vigor and success to a public man. Mr. Gladstone, however, has no part or share in it. The restless sensitive spirit is alternately a source of strength and weakness, of power and of languor. Mr. Gladstone is, at the present moment, suffering acutely from his native infirmities. He is let and hindered, annoyed and disappointed.—[London World.]

Business Locals.

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Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

For the best grain drills go to Pixley & Webster's.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

NOTICE.

All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city.

FOR SALE—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills.

THE

Gazette Bindery

Is now

FULLY ESTABLISHED,

And its facilities for doing

Work of Every Description

Are

SUPERIOR

To those of any Bindery

In the

STATE OF COLORADO.

It is

Under the Management

Of a

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED MAN

Who will guarantee to

Give Entire Satisfaction

To all who entrust work to his care.

BLANK BOOKS

Of any Style or Description

RULED AND BOUND,

At Prices that will Compare with Those Charged by Eastern Houses.

Especially Attention Given to the Binding of Magazines in all the desirable styles.

VANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS

ON HAND,

GILES CRISSEY,

—DEALERS IN—

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC.

Office and Yard, North Tjron Street, corner Bijou.

COLORADO SPRINGS

CHARLES STEARNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR

PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. OLARK
MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal, Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN CAMPBELL,
(Successor to Helm & Campbell)
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., March 3, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims and secure final entry thereof, and that said proof will be made before the judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, April 9, 1881, viz:

George W. Saunders, homestead entry No. 1792, for the w 1/2 sec 34 sw 1/4 sec 30, tp 12 south, range 66 west, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John Scott, George Sharrick, Sr., Lee Hays of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor of Colorado Springs, Col.

David Portis, homestead entry No. 1237, for the e 1/2 sec 34 and ne 1/4 sec 34, sec 23, and sw 1/4 sec 24, tp 12 s, of range 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John Scott, George Sharrick, Sr., Lee Hays of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor of Colorado Springs, Col.

Reinier Steeles, D. S., No. 5595, for the e 1/2 sw 1/4 sec 34 and se 1/4 sw 1/4 sec 34, tp 12 s, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenberg, S. Greenway, Peter Lalcama and William Shinkle, of Easton, El Paso county, Col.

E. E. Douglas, D. S., No. 5594, for the w 1/2 of sec 34 and w 1/2 of sec 34, sec 4, tp 12 s, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. C. Woodbury, G. C. Low and M. Bance, of El Paso county, Col.

Abram Voorhes, D. S., No. 5596, for the w 1/2 of sec 34 and w 1/2 of sec 34, sec 15, tp 12 s, range 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: William A. E. Copeland, W. J. Winchell and Reuben Winchell, of Florissant, El Paso county, Col.

Walter R. McMurray, D. S., No. 5598, for the nw 1/4 of sec 34, and lot 4 of nw 1/4 sec 4, tp 12 s, range 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James E. Finley, P. O'Brien, William Beaumont and F. E. Savage, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Col.

JOHN L. BARE, D. S., No. 5593, for the sw 1/4 of sec 34, sec 20, tp 12 s, range 63 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James E. Finley, P. O'Brien, William Beaumont and F. E. Savage, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Col.

JOHN L. BARE, D. S., No. 5593, for the sw 1/4 of sec 34, sec 20, tp 12 s, range 63 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: James E. Finley, P. O'Brien, William Beaumont and F. E. Savage, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Col.

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COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

No. 13

LONGFELLOW IN HIS HOME.

A Morning Spent with the Author of "Evangeline."

N. Y. Evening Star.

Mr. Longfellow has just completed his seventy-fourth birthday, but he at once impresses a stranger with his vigor and his kindliness. He may fairly be called "the old man beautiful" from the serenity and dignity of his countenance, his fine eyes lighting up features that in earlier years must have been handsome, and that are now slightly shadowed by his long, abundant and silvery hair. If one's surroundings insensibly give impress or tone to a conversation, it would certainly be so in the apartment where Mr. Longfellow has spent so many hours in creating the poems that have a world-wide reputation, and which is filled with his almost countless souvenirs, gathered in many lands. It is a large square room, with an outlook that has suggested some of his poetical thoughts, his writing desk being placed in one corner, between two of these windows.

"Here," said the gentleman, "is the inkstand which used to belong to Coleridge, and beside it one of the first editions of Bryant's poems."

"You are an admirer, sir, of Bryant?" I asked.

"Most certainly; particularly of his earlier poems. Was it not singular," he continued, "that Mr. Bryant in some of his effusions pictured a character who sat in the sun until his brain was on fire, exactly prefiguring his own death?" After mentioning several American authors, Mr. Longfellow remarked: "It has always been wonderful to me that every author of note seems to have a public of his own to address—people to admire his peculiar style of expression and thought. There is Dr. Holland, who is so successful and has so many readers in New England, where Holmes and Howell and Aldrich and other writers vastly different in style, are also admired and are successful. Bret Harte seems quite unique and he has introduced a new style in our American literature, which has captivated many readers abroad. I have a great admiration for the writings of Aldrich; some of his poems are exquisite."

"And these are your literary friends and contemporaries?" I asked, looking up at the walls, where there are a number of engraved portraits.

"Oh, yes, they were the friends of my youth. That is a picture of Hawthorne as he looked when he was about twenty. He was a shy man and exceedingly refined. If any one thought he wrote with ease he should have seen him as I have, seated at a table with pen and paper before him, perfectly still, not writing a word. On one occasion he told me he had been sitting so for hours, waiting for an inspiration to write, meanwhile filled with gloom and an almost apathetic despair."

"The portrait resembles that of a woman," I remarked. "It is so delicate in feature, and there is a certain feminine expression about it."

"Yes, you are right, and he was as sensitive and delicate as any woman all his life; but oh! what a beautiful spirit he had."

And then we chatted of Emerson, Thoreau, Whittier and other authors.

"Here," said Mr. Longfellow, going to an old cabinet and unlocking a carved wood box and taking out a small glass case holding some bits of dark colored wood almost turned to dust, "are some remains of Dante's coffin. I procured them in Florence."

"You agree, perhaps, with Dr. John Lord, that Dante was one of the greatest of the world's poets?"

"Can I fail to do so?"

This led us into a talk of Goethe, Jean Paul and other well-known German, French and English authors, which is too long to repeat here. He told me that he might have seen Goethe, as that distinguished man was lying when he was a student in a German university, but he was too shy to present some letters of introduction to him.

"Did you see Carlyle?"

"No, I did not, and now I regret it."

I repeated something I had just read of the youth of the author of "Sartor Resartus," how he shut himself up for days in his own room, in a fit of gloom and doubt as to the final destiny of the "soul," and from this we ran into topics of spiritualism, religion and faith, that may not be repeated here, save to mention that he acknowledged feeling at various times in his life that tangible and yet intangible something which connects us with the unseen world, and which he has so frequently expressed in his poems.

"George Eliot might have been happier if she had greater faith," I remarked.

"Possibly. What a genius that woman had," said Mr. Longfellow, a far-away look coming into his eyes, as he had frequently in our talk, "but she worked too hard, and she was troubled, it seems to me, by her peculiar relation to Mr. Lewes. They were as much married as they could be, I suppose? Yes, you remember she once wrote: 'The happiest women are those who have no history.'"

And then the venerable poet showed me some of his recent gifts—the pen made from a piece of the old ship Constitution, mounted with gold and three jewels (this from a lady); a pretty box, from some boarding-school girls in England; a painting of the Falls of Minnehaha, &c. But I was most interested in a carved book-case, filled with his own writings—poetry and prose—and said to him that it must be pleasant to him to be familiar to every school-boy and girl in the land, through certain of his verses, notably "The Clock on the Staircase," etc. Then he opened the door into the wide corridor or hall and called my attention to that beautiful staircase, with its carved balustrade, down which so many have passed, to weddings and funerals, which he has put into song.

The old clock on the landing is replaced by a smart new one of Dutch manufacture. Tied to the hanging lamp, close to the staircase, is a stuffed white dove, with outstretched wings, as though saying, "Peace to this house." It was the gift of Ole Bull, for whose memory the poet has a great admiration.

"Now come and see the drawing-room," he said, leading the way into an immense apartment, which is simply charming. Not in the usual acceptance of that term, however. It is filled with carved book-cases, a magnificent grand piano, pictures, objects of art, &c., but there is not one article of modern, luxurious furniture save the Chickering grand, which was open and looked as though its keys were often fingered in melody. A small suite of rooms open from this large one, also filled with objects of art.

"I can't take you there," said my host, "as it is sweeping and dusting day."

"What! is a poet condemned to the inconvenience of dustpans and brushes?" I laughingly asked.

"Why not? Just we are and unto dust we shall return," he replied, very quickly. "This picture," said Mr. Longfellow, "represents List, the great musician, as he came into the parlor of the monastery where he resides, in Rome, to see myself and a friend, holding a lamp above his head."

"Did he play for you?"

"No, not then. He said he wanted to talk with us of America; but if we would come to him again he would do so."

"And you went?"

"Oh, yes; and he seemed fairly inspired, saying after he had finished, that he was not conscious that he had played."

"What a beautiful room this is," I remarked, looking around with the desire to photograph it in my memory, and keep it there forever.

"You would not believe the house to be 150 years old, and it has been very slightly altered."

As we returned to the study an organ grinder was playing before the door. Mr. Longfellow hastened to throw some money from the window to the man, remarking:

"I don't dislike a hand-organ when it grinds a pretty air; but, oh, those jigs are terrible!"

VICTOR HUGO'S CAREER.

Proclaimed a Genius at the Start, But Compelled to Wage a Constant Struggle.

New York Times.

Victor Hugo's career has been unique. He never had to struggle against the vicissitudes which have marked the debuts of other poets. From the outset he was acclaimed as a genius, and he has never ceased to merit his high renown. But he had to contend against the petty envious and jealousies of that pseudo-classic school which felt that with his advent the reign of mediocrity was ended. Never was there such a demonstration as the Comedie Francaise saw at the first performance of Hernani; never has any candidacy to the French Academy encountered such opposition as did his. He had written Les Orientales and Notre Dame de Paris and Ruy Blas and Hernani, each a chef d'œuvre, yet the Immortals hesitated. They hated this innovator, who came to diminish their traditional idols, as Galileo had upset other long-cherished theories. He triumphed, though, and the legend says he owed his triumph to the gratitude of a lady. M. de Bertin, the owner of the then most important newspaper in France, Le Journal des Debats, had a daughter, Mlle. de Bertin was ugly—deformed, I believe—and a blue stocking, with the particular idiosyncrasy that she possessed great musical talent. "I will compose an opera," she said, "Victor Hugo—[he had just brought out his novel of 'Notre Dame de Paris']—shall furnish the libretto." And Victor Hugo did, and called it "Esmeralda," and it was produced at the Academie Royale de Musique, and was one of the most stupendous fizzes on record in the annals of that establishment, which can enumerate so many, especially since its transfer from the Rue Lepelletier. But since Mlle. de Bertin was grateful all the same. She laid her failure upon the ignorance and bad taste of the public, and her father's influential journal took up her collaborator's cause and accommodated him with a seat in the literary Olympus. He is at the zenith of his fame now, and not even those who hate him most for his political opinions will venture to detract from his glory.

A Royal Wedded Life.

Francis Joseph of Austria was really in love, or fancied he was, says the London Truth, and for a time his union proved a sufficiently happy one. The empress had been accustomed to imbibe daily a glass of Bavarian beer at her dinner. To this the court officers objected, and her right to her national beverage was only secured by the direct interposition of her husband. But the emperor's heart was too large for a single affection, and the empress had a temper of her own. It is said she once housewipped a gentleman on the grand staircase of the imperial palace. Smiling with his wounds, the chastised one rushed into the presence of the emperor and demanded redress. His Majesty shrugged his shoulders, and bestowed upon him the order of the Iron Crown, fifth class; whereat the Viennese laughed all the more. By-and-by the august couple entered on that arrangement which in ecclesiastical matters, be it understood, is so dear to the intellect of Dean Stanley; they agreed to differ, and have remained excellent friends ever since. The empress still cherishes with tenderness the memory of the early spring of her married life. Among her treasures is a jeweled casket, of the rarest workmanship, which holds a little bouquet of edelweiss, given her by the emperor during the period of their betrothal.

THE RELIGION OF OUR PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Jefferson the Only Skeptic in the Long List.

New York Letter in Cincinnati Gazette.

It is to be observed that all the presidents were, with one exception, men who respected Christianity. Washington and Garfield, however, were the only ones who were church communicants. Adams married a clergyman's daughter (Abigail Smith), but he did not accept her views. He was inclined to Unitarianism, which in his day was becoming very prevalent in Massachusetts. Jefferson was not a believer in Christianity, at least while president. He had, during his residence in France, become skeptical, and his election was opposed by some on the score of infidelity. After Tom Paine had written the Age of Reason, Jefferson invited him to return to America, which was understood to be a direct recognition and acceptance of his opinions. Infidelity at that time was so fashionable that in polite society it was rather eccentric to avow different opinions.

Madison, while a student at Princeton College, was of a religious turn, but it wore off under the cares of office. His early religious connections were Presbyterian. Monroe is said to have favored Episcopacy. John Quincy Adams was inclined to Unitarianism. Jackson was a Methodist, and died in the communion of that church. Van Buren was brought up in the Reformed Dutch church, but afterward became inclined to Episcopacy. Harrison favored the Methodists. Tyler was an Episcopalian. Polk was baptised by a Methodist preacher after his term of office had expired. Taylor favored Episcopacy. Fillmore attended the Unitarian church. Frank Pierce was a member of the Congregationalist society in Concord, though not a communicant. Buchanan was a Presbyterian. Lincoln attended Gurley's church (Congregational) as often as he could, but was not a member, though his religious convictions were deep. Grant's predilections are well known, and so are Garfield's.

THAD. STEVENS.

Sen. Fenley Poore's Reminiscences of the Great Commoner.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Thaddeus Stevens of the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania was the recognized leader of the small band of anti-slavery men in the house, and as the republican strength there increased he continued his despotic rule. No republican was permitted by "Old Thad" to oppose his imperious will without receiving a tongue-lashing that terrified others, if it did not bring the refractory representative back into party harness. Rising by degrees, as a telescope is pulled out, until he stood in a most ungraceful attitude, his heavy black hair falling down over his cavernous brows and his cold little eyes twinkling with anger, he would make some ludicrous remark, and then, reaching to his full height, he would lecture the offender against party discipline, sweeping at him with his large, bony hand, in uncouth gestures, as if he would clutch him and then shake him. He would often use invectives, which he took care should never appear printed in the official reports, and John Randolph, in his braggart prime, was never so imperiously insulting as was Mr. Stevens toward those whose political action he controlled.

Mr. Stevens was a firm believer in the old maxim ascribed to the Jesuits, "The end justifies the means," and while he set morality at defiance, he was an early and a zealous champion of the equality of the black and the white races. He was a good debater, and there was an undercurrent of dry humor about him that often disarmed his political opponents. When on one occasion a South Carolina representative undertook to lecture him for his anti-slavery views and talked about a slave on his rice plantation who was a pious deacon, Mr. Stevens gruffly asked what the price of deacons was in that vicinity, and whether a negro would command a higher price because he was a deacon.

Some Whims of Authors.

Temple Bar.

Carneades, the philosopher, seldom wrote without dosing himself with hellebore. Eschylus, Cratinus and Ennius are said never to have sat down to compose till they were intoxicated. Dryden often had himself bled, and like Fuseli, ate raw meat to assist, he said, his imagination. Shadwell, De Quincey, Psalmanazar, Dean Milner, Coleridge and Bishop Horsley, stimulated themselves with opium, as De Musset was helpless without absinthe. Gray seldom sat down to compose without first reading through some cantos of the "Faery Queen." Corneille fired himself with the perusal of "Lucan." Blackstone never wrote without a bottle of port wine on his desk, nor Schiller without a flask of Rhenish within call. When his imagination was sluggish he would sit with his feet in hot water, drinking coffee "to thaw the frost on his wits." Montaigne was never happy without his cat, and with the pen in his right hand while his left was smoothing the glossy back of his favorite tabby, meditated his "Essays." Boxhorne, the great Dutch scholar, could never write a word without a pipe in his mouth, and as he preferred a long pipe and yet required the use of both hands, he bethought him of a very ingenious device. He had a hat with an enormous brim, which impended in front of his face; through this he made a hole to support his pipe thus securing the double advantage of shading his eyes and enjoying without inconvenience his favorite luxury; and in this way he produced his voluminous and valuable writings. Hobbes had the same weakness; "ten or twelve pipes with a candle," being his invariable concomitants at the desk, and Dr. Parr was not less dependent on tobacco. Southey could never write except at his desk, with his books round him and with familiar objects by. Milton could, he said, never

compose anything to his satisfaction except between the vernal and autumnal equinox. At those times his poetry came like an inspiration. At other times, in spite of the most strenuous efforts, he would be unable to bring to birth a single verse. Thomson, Collins, and Gray had the same superstition about themselves. Johnson, with his usual bluff common-sense, ridicules such fancies, and calls them unworthy of any sensible man—the doctor's theory being that a man who had the power of writing always could write "if he set himself doggedly to it." Crabbe's fancies about himself are so curious that we will quote the passage in his son's biography of him which bears on the subject:

"He fancied that autumn was on the whole the most favorable season for him in the composition of poetry, but there was something, in the effect of a sudden fall of snow that appeared to stimulate him in a very extraordinary manner. It was during a great snow storm that, shut up in his room, he wrote almost *currente calamo* his 'Sir Eustace Grey.' Latterly he worked chiefly at night after all the family had retired."

Even a robust and practical scholar like Bishop Warburton tells us that he could only write "in a hand to mouth style," and that the blowing of an east wind, a fit of the spleen, or the fact that he had not his books around him destroyed his power of composition. George Withers the poet, was obliged to watch and fast when he was engaged in making verses: "his spirit he says was lost if at such times he tasted meat and drink," even, he adds, "if I take a glass of wine I cannot write a line."

Sir Henry Wotton gives a curious account of Father Sarpi—Macaulay's favorite historian, and the author of the famous "History of the Council of Trent."

"His manner was to sit fenced with a castle of paper about his chair and above his head; for he was of Lord St. Albans' opinion that air is predatory, and especially hurtful when the spirits are most enlarged."

William Prymne, the voluminous author of the "Histrionastrix," was nothing "without a long quilted cap which came an inch over his eyes." Buffon was helpless without a spotless shirt and a starched collar. Still stranger were the whims of Graham, the author of "The Sabbath," and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who, if we are to believe De Quincey, found their vein never ran happily unless they sat down to their tasks with boots and spurs on. An eminent modern novelist finds his personification of lighted candles in a dark room, and Horace Walpole was as efficient as a sharp hit of the gout. The great Dutch scholar, Isaac Vossius, and our own poet, John Phillips, would employ a servant to comb their hair while they meditated their works. Coleridge told Hazlitt that when engaged in composition he never found his vein so happy as when he was walking over uneven ground, or making way through a copse with the twigs brushing his face. Wordsworth on the other hand preferred a straight gravel walk where he could wander mechanically and without any impediment to and fro; in this way almost all his later poems were composed. Lord Bacon had a fancy for inhaling the fumes of a bottle of claret poured out on earth which had been newly upturned.

Poisons in Tobacco Smoke.

London Times.

In further research on this subject, Dr. LeBon finds that collidine, the new alkaloid existing in tobacco smoke (with other aromatic principles, and prussic acid, as well as nicotine), is a liquid of agreeable and very penetrating odor, and as poisonous as nicotine, the twentieth part of one drop sufficing to paralyze and kill a frog. It is the prussic acid and various aromatic principles that cause headache, giddiness, and nausea in smoking certain tobaccos that contain little nicotine. Other tobaccos, rich in nicotine, have no such effects. The tobaccos containing most prussic acid and collidine are those of Havana and the Levant. The dark semi-liquid matter which condenses in pipes and cigar-holders contains all the substances just named, as well as carbonate of ammonia, tarry and coloring matter, &c. It is very poisonous; two or three drops of it will kill a small animal.

The combustion of tobacco destroys but a small part of the nicotine, and most of this appears in the smoke. The proportion absorbed by smokers varies according to circumstances, but hardly ever falls below fifty centigrammes per one hundred grammes of tobacco burnt. About the same quantity of ammonia is absorbed at the same time. Naturally, more of the poisonous principles are absorbed where the smoke is breathed (as in a room); less in the open air. A frog placed in a receiver containing a solution of nicotine, with about one drop of that substance to a little of water, succumbs in a few hours. Tobacco smoke contains about eight millilitres of carbonic oxide per one hundred grammes of tobacco burnt. The poisonous properties of tobacco smoke are not due to this gas, as has been maintained in Germany.

Bits of Greek Wit.

Cleomenes, on being offered some fighting cocks, recommended to him as "fighting to the death," said: "Give me rather the cocks that will kill them; they are the better birds."

Dionysius the elder, though he punished malefactors severely, was rather lenient to garrotes. "They stop people," he said, "from going about the town of Syracuse drunk after dinner."

One Pampelius, being asked his opinion of the Bscotians, who were gluttons, replied: "Their conversation is just what that of pots would be if they had a voice—namely, how much each holds."

King Alfonso VII., of Spain and Queen Maria Christina have sent to Lee VIII an enamelled chalice enriched with precious stones. Its value is 28,000 sterling.

THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

Description by a Participant.

To a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, Mark King, now an iron worker at Ironton, O., has given the following description of the charge at Balaklava, in which he took part:

"Well, young man, I can't describe it in a very fine way, but I will do the best I can. You see, I was the servant of Colonel James Brown, and though the servant of an officer does not have any picket duty to perform while in a camp or in a fort, he has to take part in all the fights. The British army were in possession of three batteries situated on a bluff, one above the other, and the brigade composed a part of their support. As we sat in our saddles that morning, watching the progress of the battle before us, and saw the redoubts taken by the Russians, the order came to advance. It was delivered by Captain Nolan. Being the servant of an officer I was near the commander when the order was delivered. I distinctly heard Lord Cardigan say, 'My God, how can we do it?' Then came the reply, 'There is the order, there are the men, and there are the batteries.' Nolan also said, 'I will go.' We were then ordered by Lord Cardigan, who led us, to charge. We had to ride perhaps a mile across marshy ground, under fire all the time, before we reached the bluff on which were the batteries. But we went, I tell you, and went like the wind, the mud from the marshy ground flying up behind us in a perfect shower. Not a shot was fired until we reached the first battery, which we rode over, firing our large horse-pistols as we went. Of course we did not have time to reload them, and we grabbed our short swords, which were made secure by a loop of leather over our wrists. On all sides we could see our men falling like grass before a mowing machine; but on we went, not daring to show the least cowardice, for we well knew that the rule among the Britishers was to shoot the first man who showed the white feather. Reaching the second battery, the worst part of it came, for there was a regular hand to hand fight with knives. But we went through them, cutting and slashing on this side and on that, killing the gunners and other soldiers like so many sheep, while the blood flowed almost like water down the slope. After taking the second battery we were going for the third, but our ranks were so thinned out that it was too much for us, and we wheeled around, retreating past the first two batteries, which were instantly manned by reinforcements from the Russians. Hastily gathering our men together, the order was given to charge again, which we did, taking the batteries the second time, but again failing to take the third. Then we were ordered to retreat, which we did, riding down the hill at breakneck speed, trampling the dead and wounded under the horses' feet, and killing all who came in our way. Reaching the place from which we had started, what few men we had left were faced about and raising their caps gave a cheer that could be heard for a mile, while the soldiers on all sides of us cheered with all their might. When we went into that charge we had about 600 or 650 men, and we brought out about 150 to 160."

"What was thought of the order when it was received, Mr. King?"

"Well, everybody thought it was a mistake. To us it seemed impossible to even ride across the plain without all being killed, for the plain was being swept by a perfect hurricane of bullets."

He Lived There.

Detroit Free Press.

"Are you a tax collector for this ward?" he asked as they rode together on the platform of the car.

"No."

"Assessor?"

"No."

"Waterworks man?"

"No."

"Anything to do with the census?"

"Nothing of the sort. Why do you ask?"

"Why I saw you coming out of a house on Sprout street the other day with two chairs, a broom and an ottoman flying after you, and I said to myself that you were an official or agent of some sort, and had unintentionally offended the woman."

"No, I'm no official or agent," replied the man, in a lonesome voice. "I live there, and that woman is my wife. Savey?"

"You bet!" was the sympathetic response, and they crept closer together and took a chew from the same box.

New Senators.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Of the new Senators, Conger, Frye, Hawley, and Mitchell are transfers from the last house. Conger, now about 63 years of age, does not look so, and yet his hair has lightened much in its grayish tint within the last year. He wears this a little shorter than while a member of the house, and his whiskers are more neatly trimmed. In the house he was always in the path of the belligerent democrats with a chip on his shoulder, and while a storm raged his bearing and demeanor reminded one of the gleeful unconcern of a duck in a shower. Sitting in his seat or standing, he had the drawing in of shoulders and inclination of head common to men who go out much in the rain and like it. He carries this general manner, suggesting as it does all the time a willingness to take a pelting into the senate, and sits in his seat with a disconsolate sort of a double-ness, looking as though he would pay any price to throw a stone at him. But he is in his seat early and late, watching every movement of the democrats, and seems to be in a state of chronic wonderment as to why somebody doesn't kick up a row. But independent of this attitude of resting, by the way, like a soldier on picket with his finger on the trigger ready on the in-

stant for furious conflict, Conger shows in his bearing parliamentary keenness and a large knowledge of public affairs. Representatives and senators are alike curious as to how this master of the storms in the house will now conduct himself in the quieter field of the senate. On this point Mr. Conger's present demeanor sheds no light.

Frye, one of the most active debaters and impressive talkers in the house, was so long in getting into the senate, after he and everybody else knew that he was coming, that he pops into his seat now with evident enjoyment. Nearly 50 years of age, he does not look so, and the fact that his eyebrows and mustache are lighter than his abundant dark brown hair, gives his face at long range a colder and more pompous appearance than it has really. People in the west who conceived their impressions of him at the Chicago convention of last year, failed possibly, to credit him with the impulsive earnestness that carried him headlong into so many debates in the house. He has been received with great favor in the senate, and takes his honors easily.

If the many thousands of people who remember how Eugene Hale looked as he sat at the head of the Maine delegation in the Chicago convention when the fight grew hot, will recall that picture, they will have a view of Hamlin's successor, as he sits in the senate, with this difference, that there is now no anxiety on his face, and that he wears more beard. There is easiness as well as confidence in his demeanor, and it seems to be taken for granted that he will make a good senator.

General Hawley, tall and strong of frame, with increasing flesh and with a heavier sprinkling of gray in his short hair and whiskers, and with increasing baldness on the top of his head, has lost all appearance even of being important or restive. He is more the senator in appearance and bearing than any of the group just mentioned, and while eight years younger than Conger, looks older than that gentleman. While in his seat he is always busy in a brisk, easy way.

Like Hawley, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, has the senatorial figure and presence, and steps from the house as great a favorite. He is only forty-five years of age, but the light brown hair and close, full beard that adds strength to a good, fine-featured face, are touched enough with gray to give him the appearance of an older man. He is unobtrusive and affable, and carries himself as a man on excellent footing with his associates.

General Ben Harrison, of Indiana, was from the first given place as a strong man. Since his campaign, in 1876, which gave him footing in national politics, and enabled him to overcome his dislike for political life, General Harrison has rounded out both in person and characteristics that make the leader. Few faces in the senate have more character than his, and yet few are more difficult to describe. None of the old senators resembled him, and none of the new ones are like him in face or figure. He has taken the quick recognition of his rank quietly, and at his desk has much the manner of Hawley, treating his mail as though the proper disposal of it was a matter of interest and importance.

Platt, of New York, tall and straight, and yet with the suggestion of a stoop in his shoulders, moves about more and takes a more prominent part in conferences than any other of the new senators. His dark hair is thinning out a little just above the apex of his high forehead, but not in a way to make him look older. His alert friendliness and his enterprising cordiality give to his business push and drive, a sort of mellowness of tone that is very engaging. When Platt went up to take the oath of office on the 4th of March, it was noticed that Mr. Conkling did not follow the example of the senior senator from other states and go up with him. This puzzled the people not a little, but when Platt returned to his seat, and Conkling seemed to offer an apologetic remark, the bearing of the two men puzzled curious spectators still more. The inference was that Conkling expected Platt to hoe his own row, and that Platt had a good-humored confidence in his ability to do it. Since that day Platt has been frequently in conference with Conkling, but on the same footing on which he has met other leaders.

Paris Newspapers.

From the Parisian.

It often seems a mystery to the unsophisticated foreigner how it is possible for such a multitude of newspapers to exist in Paris. The solution of the problem is that each important and unimportant banking and financial establishment owns or at least pays a subscription to some journal, in return for which it controls the stock-market article and has a right to a certain amount *reclame*. The inconvenience of this system is obvious: the writers and editors do not enjoy full liberty of action. An incident which occurred a few days ago in the editorial rooms of the Gaulois shows how impossible it is to serve two masters. On Saturday Mr. Verbrucq, director of a banking establishment, president of the council of administration of the Gaulois, and proprietor of the majority of the shares of the journal, summoned a council and caused the revocation of the director of the journal, Mr. Arthur Meyer. Mr. Meyer refused to be revoked on the ground that the council was irregular, and shut himself up with his staff in the editorial rooms. Siege was laid, and finally Mr. Meyer had to yield. The old editorial staff followed their director with a few exceptions, and on Monday they founded a new journal, Le Clairon. The cause of the difference was that the tendency of Mr. Meyer was to make the Gaulois a royal organ, and Mr. Verbrucq, the banker, finds that it is to his interest to have his organ Gambettist. The matter was brought before the tribunal of referees on Tuesday, and Mr. Meyer requested to be reinstated as director of the Gaulois. The tribunal refused, and so the banker remains victor in this struggle of the earthen pot against the iron pot.

TELEGRAPHIC

FEARFUL FLOODS.

Missouri Ice Gorges Broken and Dashing Downward.

Farms Overflowed and People Fleeing for Safety.

Tons of Ice Deposited on Once Fruitful Fields.

Two Men Drowned in the Ice Flood at Omaha.

Aid to be Sent to the Jeanette.

Comments on Conkling and the Senate Dead-Lock.

COLORADO.

Seven Bullet Holes.

DENVER, April 6.—A News Buena Vista special says the body of Harrington, who was killed yesterday evening, was brought in to day. The examination showed seven bullet wounds in his body, two of which passed entirely through. The coroner's verdict will be given to-morrow.

Fryer Hill Fire.

DENVER, April 6.—The Republican's Leadville special says: The fire in the Fryer Hill mines, which never has been completely extinguished, but has been smoldering for weeks, broke out to-day between the Little Pittsburg and the Carboniferous. The flames are raging furiously, causing a suspension of work in their immediate vicinity. Preparations are being made to rush steam into the drifts and smother the flames.

Shot in the Head.

DEL NORTE, April 7.—A fatal shooting at Del Norte, which resulted in the death of Lowe. The cause was Lowe's threatening Jackson's life at different times, especially to-day, while to Jackson's face he pretended to be his friend. He had just stolen one of Jackson's horses, which he pretended should be returned to Jackson, at the same time he had sent the horse ahead of him, and was about to follow it. Lowe was a fugitive from justice, as he had recently shot a man at Farmington, N. M. Just as he was about leaving he was met by Jackson; a few words ensued, when Jackson shot him twice with a shotgun, one charge breaking an arm, and one entering his head back of the left ear and coming out near the left eye. Public feeling is with Jackson, who is a law-abiding citizen, and was urged to the commission of the deed in protection of his life.

Death of a Pioneer.

DEL NORTE, April 7.—Albert H. Pfeiffer, one of the pioneers of Colorado, an old Indian fighter and an associate of Kit Carson, died at his house, west of Del Norte, last night.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, April 6.—The president has nominated Hiram Price, of Iowa, commissioner of Indian affairs, vice Thomas M. Nichol, whose nomination was withdrawn at his own request. Several other vacancies have been made.

The president nominated for receivers of public money Ois Perrin, of Stockton, and Solomon Cooper, of Humboldt, California.

FLOWERS FOR MAHON.

The colored citizens to day decorated Mahone's desk with a floral anchor, inscribed with an appropriate congratulatory sentiment.

ANNOUNCED.

The president and Senator Blaine are annoyed by the continuance of the dead-lock, and think the nominations should be confirmed without delay and were disappointed at the result of the last republican caucus. Hale, Frye, Ingalls, Blair and others hold similar views, and will try to have another caucus to reverse the decision of the last. It is stated the president will use his power to break the dead-lock if it lasts much longer.

BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

The Central Pacific railroad company has declined to answer in the suit pending to test the legality of the payment of dividends while the claims of the government are unsettled, and have gained an extension. It is believed at the department that the managers of the road will practice a game to delay to the last degree possible. If they succeed in evading the law in this way, it is understood that the auditor of railroad accounts will lay the matter before the attorney general and insist that they be called on to answer for vast sums that, it is alleged, they have withheld from the government for the past thirty-two months. It is claimed at the department that they have done this to such an extent that within thirty months, ending December 31st, they have made away with some two million three hundred thousand dollars.

JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

The widow of John Brown, who was hung at Harper's ferry, is in Washington seeking a position as she is poor.

HIS POSITION AGAIN DEFINED.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Washington special to the evening papers says the president in conversation with reference to the New York nominations said he had nothing whatever to reproach himself with so far as Conkling was concerned. He holds that Conkling has really no cause for grievance against his administration. He took particular pains to point out to the senator that he could not in his official acts recognize the general divisions of the party or portion the patronage of the government upon any one of its factions in such a manner as to be considered as taking sides with it. In determining to steer clear of anything which can be construed as affectionate or taking sides with either the president is following the example set by Pierce on his accession to the presidency with reference to quarrels of hard shell and soft shell democracy of New York.

MAKING THE SENATE RESPONSIBLE.

The action of the president to day in sending in nominations for several important places, such as Indian commissioner indicates his purpose to throw upon the senate the entire responsibility of a failure to confirm or injuriously to delay its confirming the nominations. At the same time the president sympathizes with the movement to encourage Mahone and all other disaffected elements of the democrats in the south. He expressed himself to the colored Virginia delegation to-day as heartily in accord with the policy of disrupting and dividing the southern democracy, but said the deadlock is beginning to have an embarrassing effect upon administration work and the president thinks, it is so said on good authority, that some confirmations can be made without weakening the republican position. The rumor is again circulated to-day that if the deadlock continues much longer the president will call an extra session but it is not credited. Robertson, of New York, has notified his friends most emphatically that he will not consent to the withdrawal of his name unless the president requests it. Robertson will make his fight to the end and will win two-thirds of the senate.

GIVING THE BOYS A CHANCE.

General McCook, who has been in General Sherman's staff for years, has been ordered to join his regiment at White river and Captain Mullins has been ordered to take charge of education in the army. Army officers say Secretary Lincoln has expressed the intention of making revolution in staff appointments. He thinks some officers have been enjoying fat and easy berths too long, and that it is fair to give them a taste of service and let those who have seen hard service perform staff duty a while.

WHAT IT MEANS.

The positions taken by Senators Sherman and Bayard in their elaborate speeches to-day, have brought into bold relief the fact which had previously been less apparent, that the present contest in the senate is practically a contest between the two great political parties for the election of a United States senator from Virginia. The people of that state will next fall elect not only a governor, judge of the court of appeals, and other state officers, but also the legislature, which in '82 is to elect Senator Johnston's successor, to take his seat in March, '83. It is generally believed by both parties in the senate that the success of the movement to make Riddleberger sergeant-at-arms, involving an extension in behalf of the republican party of the nation, of both material and moral aid, to the proposed coalition of the readjusters and republicans in Virginia, would almost certainly insure the success of the coalition and result in the complete overthrow of the regular democracy in their old dominion. A rumor is afloat and is credited in some quarters that if the deadlock continues much longer the president will convene the 47th congress in extra session. The report is probably intended to frighten the democrats into yielding the senate patronage for fear of losing the house patronage which unless an extra session be called they will continue to enjoy till next December.

GARFIELD APPROVES.

It is now pretty definitely known that President Garfield approves the stand taken by the republicans of the senate and this belief is strongly corroborated not only by the fact that his closest friends in the senate have openly advised the present programme but also by the president's own utterances this morning when he expressed himself warmly in favor of the proposed alliance of the Virginia republicans with the party of Senator Mahone.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Rumors were flying about the capitol this evening more thickly than usual, being that a secret committee of republican senators had been appointed in Conkling's interest to urge the president to withdraw Robertson and substitute from another state than New York. While it is true that Conkling is trying all sorts of schemes, the president has declared himself firm as a rock to stand by Robertson, unless the latter voluntarily withdraws himself. The talk about appointing David Davis collector of New York is considered simply trash. He wouldn't have the office and its ceaseless annoyances.

ARTHUR WANTS A REST.

Arthur's friends will attempt to adjourn the senate from this afternoon until Monday, as Arthur wants to go to New York and can't have a substitute, as in case of a crisis being reached his vote is necessary to his party. The democrats will assist adjournment.

UNCLE SAM'S TREASURE.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: A treasury official remarked to-day that there was now massed in the vaults of the department a larger amount of gold than ever was known to be in one place in the history of modern times at least and probably more than could be authenticated as existing in any single treasury at any time before in the world. There are about \$173,000,000 in gold coin and bullion, exclusive of some \$50,000,000 of silver, while the Bank of England has only about \$75,000,000 in gold. What is more singular is it stays in the vaults, no matter what the demand is, for as far as it is paid out it returns, showing that as long as confidence is maintained it is not the favorite currency.

CONKLING'S OPINION.

A friend of Conkling, who has been in consultation with him, said that Robertson's nomination would probably be hung up in Conkling's committee till the next session. Conkling could get it rejected outright, but didn't care to precipitate a quarrel with the administration.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE.

An important financial conference has been held here between some New York bankers and the president, and Secretary Blaine has been urged that whatever arrangements may be made for extending the 5 per cent. bonds reducing rate, the honor of the government requires that the six per cents, which are payable June 30, must be paid that day. The sixes are on a very different basis from the 5's if the former are redeemable June 30 without notice, the latter can't be redeemed till after three months' notice. The government can give that notice May 1st, and the 5's can't be paid out till three months after that. The amount of sixes payable June 30th, without further notice is \$187,000,000. Whenever other loans, made upon the same terms, have become payable it has been held by the treasury that any failure to make prompt payment would be a stain on the honor of the government, and it was urged that the government has \$180,000,000 from which to pay these bonds, through the sale of \$104,000,000 4 or 4½ per cents., and surplus revenues. An additional \$47,000,000 could be obtained under the Bayard amendment by anticipating the surplus revenues for three or four months.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

The Boston Transcript says: The senators appear to be struggling entirely for the poor satisfaction of electing two men as officers of the senate, Gorham and Riddleberger, neither of them a man who is fit to represent a great national party.

The Herald says: It is a pity the Massachusetts senators could not come home and talk with the people. They would be likely soon to join Hale and Frye in favoring attending to business before fighting longer over the senate offices.

HE WILL REVIVE NO OLD EXPEDIENT.

The statement in numerous dispatches from here that the president may decide to revive an ancient custom and go in person to the senate to break the deadlock is all bosh. There is no necessity for the president to resort to any extreme or even ancient measures to break the deadlock. He is embarrassed by the situation and would like to have the nominations confirmed, but in accordance with his expressed opinion he has hesitated to advise what ought to be done. It is believed that the president will ask his friends in the senate to go into executive session if the situation continues much longer. Conkling much prefers compromise to war and he and all his friends are using all their energies and influence to obtain some little concession from the president so that a retreat may be sound and called a compromise. A thorough canvass of the senate by your reporter shows that Conkling is doomed to defeat, and he knows it. Only two democratic senators even talk of voting with him. Maxey, Voorhees and Garland, who have been published as his supporters, deny and denounce the report as false. On the republican side Conkling, should he press his opposition to a Robertson vote, would not get exceeding a dozen senators. Conkling was elected to go to Wisconsin with Carpenter's remains knowing whatever might occur in the senate his fight could not open in his absence. He is seeking every means to delay the opening of the battle in hope that some arrangements may be made by which he can retreat without dishonor.

LETTER FROM COMMODORE MEADE.

Commodore Meade of the United States steamer Vandalia in a letter to the navy department dated March 30th says: Havana is healthy but lawlessness prevails and goes unrestrained. Murder and robberies are of daily and nightly occurrence and recently the British consul was nearly murdered by ruffians.

Flood at Omaha.

THE RIVER FULL OF FLOATING ICE. OMAHA, April 7.—For several days more or less ice has been running in the Missouri past this point, but to-day about 6 a. m. it began running thicker than ever and by noon the broad river was one vast stream of ice cakes, varying in size from two or three feet square to pieces over one hundred feet square, the thickness being from two to three feet, the constant grinding and crushing of the ice making a continual roar which can be heard at a considerable distance from the river. Trees, logs, bridge timber and parts of houses are being constantly swept by, and now and then they are shot out of the water and onto the ice cakes by the whirling waters, which twist the cakes round and round. Frequently large cakes of ice weighing several tons, are crowded out of the water and lodged upon the land. Thousands of people have been watching the passage of the ice all the afternoon. It was a grand spectacle. Nothing equal to it has ever occurred here. The ice is in good preservation, and it is thought that a great deal of it will reach far down into the Mississippi. The flow of ice will probably continue for several days here, as information has been received that the gorges above Sioux City have broken and that to-day's flow is but the advance guard, and that by to-morrow it will be twice as heavy, if possible. The river has risen five feet and a half at Sioux City since yesterday morning and we are now getting the effect of that raise. It is rising at Niobrara and also at Yankton and the gorges are all out. The river is falling at Fort Union. All the country in Nebraska between Covington and Jackson is submerged and the Chicago, St Paul and Omaha railway is all under water between those points. It is being washed badly as there is a strong current. Covington, quite a village opposite Sioux City, is all under water and all the citizens were taken over to Sioux City on the steam ferry boat, leaving all their property behind, merely taking with them their extra clothing. The railroad

agent and telegraph operator left at 5 o'clock in a skiff for Sioux City, being the last one to leave the town. When they left the water was above the floor of the depot and still rising.

At Omaha the river has been rising steadily ever since yesterday afternoon, till now it has reached 18 feet and 6 inches above low water, the highest point reached since '75, when the water was "the same in height in April of that year. It is a vast expanse of water and ice from two to three miles wide in many places. The main current, which is about five miles an hour, runs against the long stone rip-rap built to protect the Omaha levee reaching north from the Union Pacific bridge about two miles, and on this levee are numerous railway tracks, several extensive lumber yards, smelting works, Union Pacific shops, and pump house being built for the Omaha water works. The smelting works have been shut down for several days. To-day there are two streams of surface water running through the works with quite a strong current, but as yet doing no material damage. The works are well protected by a riprap of their own make, out of slag, which is much heavier than stone. This riprap has been building for several years, all the slag from the works being used for this purpose. This morning the government riprap, about eight hundred feet north of the smelting works, gave way owing to the accumulation of a lake of water on the inside which broke over into the river and in a few hours washed out fifty feet. The lake is about two feet higher than the river and the current through this opening rushes down with great force. This afternoon three Union Pacific teamsters, Thaddeus Wren, Michael Cunningham and Nicholas Keenan, who had been rescuing several parties from submerged houses near the Union Pacific shop, attempted to cross this current in their boat, some distance from the mouth. They were warned to go back by General Superintendent Clark and Assistant General Manager Kimball of the Union Pacific, who, with other gentlemen, were swept by the current towards the opening in the riprap, and becoming excited, they jumped out, supposing that as the lake was shallow, they could retain their foothold but the current was so strong that it carried them through the opening into the river of ice. Wren grabbed hold of the boat which was shoved up on the ice and he was pounded almost to death by chunks of ice. General Superintendent Clark grabbed a pole, stepped on the cake ice and while a man held his hand he reached the pole to Wren who was thus pulled out and saved. The other two men disappeared under the ice and were drowned and their bodies were not recovered. One of them reappeared about one hundred feet from the shore and one brave man at the risk of his own life started on the cakes of ice to assist him but he again disappeared and that was the last seen of him. His would be rescuer narrowly escaped drowning and with great difficulty succeeded in reaching shore. Cunningham left a family, Keenan was a single man. The break in the riprap is regarded as quite serious. All the Union Pacific rolling stock is removed to high grounds.

OMAHA, April 7.—A letter received from Ponca says that the town of Green Island, which was swept away by the Missouri river flood, consisted of about thirty houses, occupied by about 170 persons, and as far as known no person belonging to the town was drowned, though it is reported a number of persons living in the vicinity were drowned. There were many remarkably narrow escapes, some persons barely saving their lives by climbing into trees and remaining there all night. Several persons were floated off on the tops of their houses, which were swept down the stream; but the parties were rescued by means of boats. A great deal of live stock has been lost.

Three hundred people in Cedar county, Neb., have been made homeless and destitute, and are sustaining life with food supplied by neighbors. It is claimed that ice covers their farms to such a depth and extent that it will take several weeks to melt it, and it is thought that it will not disappear until the first of June, and even were the land clear of ice it could not be sown as people have lost all their seed, their teams, wagons and implements. The people of Yankton, Dakota, and St. Helena, Neb., have organized a relief committee.

THE GORGE BROKEN.

YANKTON, D. T., April 7.—The ice gorge which has been resisting the onward flow of water at this point for 24 hours, broke an hour ago and the water is falling rapidly. Lower Yankton has been submerged since Monday morning. The lower floors of two hundred dwellings, shops, and mills, are covered from one to four feet. Much damage has been done to houses, goods, and buildings. The steamer Penina broke from her moorings as the ice began to move, and has floated with the current a mile, lodging on the railroad track; where she now sits.

Intelligence from submerged, farming districts was received last evening. Rescued parties have been found and landed in places of safety; about two hundred persons who must have perished with cold and hunger had they not been rescued. The good work still progresses and hopes are entertained that nearly all the ice and water bound sufferers will be rescued. The weather remains cold and the situation becomes more serious. The daily food supply has been reduced to a minimum and many kinds of provisions are running short. The fresher has swept away thousands of cords of wood, and to day not a single cord is for sale in this market.

The Missouri river averages six miles wide for 100 miles above Ponca. Gorges are still holding firm; many cakes of ice which have floated down past Ponca, are reported as being an acre in extent and from three to five feet thick. The worst of the flood has not yet come.

HEAVY RAIN.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A heavy rain storm commenced here about six this morning and still continues. From reports received at the signal office the storm extends over a breadth of country embracing nearly all the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas and Red River valleys and reaching considerable distance east of the former river. Should the storm continue 24 hours or longer all the streams mentioned will rise rapidly, and great damage will result. The upper Mississippi at Hannibal and various other places is already nearly up to danger line. The same may be said of the lower Missouri; and at this point a rise of five feet will overflow some low places both in the northern and southern parts of the city along the river front and will probably work great distress. Measures are being taken to protect or remove property, however, and it is hoped serious damage will be averted.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, April 7.

Silver bars, 112.
Money easy, 5@6.
Governments steady.
Stocks closed weaker.

Following are the quotations:—

Western Union	115 1/2	Panama	247 1/2
Quicksilver	19 1/2	Union Pacific	119
Pacific Mail	53 1/2	U. P. bonds	115
Mariposa	5 1/2	Central Pacific	89
Wells, Fargo	118	G. P. bonds	114 1/2
N. Y. Central	146	Sutro Tunnel	1 1/2
Erie	47 1/2		

Chinese Strikers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Times says: The proprietor of the laundry at Belleville where over 200 Chinamen were recently employed is now supplied almost exclusively with white labor. Casebolt, the manager, became satisfied he says that white labor was cheaper in the long run than Chinese labor and began several months ago to make changes but a large number of Chinese still remain in his employ. A few days ago one of them who was grossly offensive in demeanor toward Casebolt was discharged. Thinking the foreman had been instrumental in securing the discharge of this man the Chinese demanded that the foreman should be discharged too. Casebolt refused to do it and the Chinamen threatened to kill him. They quit work and spent their time in playing cards. A day or two afterward the armed themselves with dirk knives, gathered on the laundry premises and yelled like Comanche Indians. Casebolt went boldly into the crowd and declared that he would punish any one of them that raised a hand against either himself or the foreman. When a constable, who had been sent for, arrived Casebolt put Ying Jack, one of the ring leaders, in irons and the rest of the crowd retreated. Casebolt discharged all of them and they marched in single file to the depot on Monday. Twenty of them returned and promising to obey the rules were taken back to work, but Casebolt says he will discharge them as soon as he can replace them with white men and women.

Railroad Sold.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A dispatch from Houston says: To day the Texas Western narrow gauge railroad has been sold under foreclosure of mortgage; that Col. W. B. Botts was the purchaser and one hundred thousand dollars that a company has been organized, H. H. Honore, of Chicago, president; Col. Fred B. Grant will probably resign from the army and take charge as chief engineer, and that the road will be immediately extended from its present terminus, Paterson, forty-two miles west of Houston, to Presidio, on the Rio Grande.

Arctic Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—Chief Engineer R. V. Seane, of the U. S. navy, received his orders Tuesday to accompany the Jeanette search expedition to the Arctic regions. His home is in Philadelphia. He informed the press reporter that the Mary and Helen would probably sail from San Francisco June 1st. "Of course we will stop at Sitka or some other point for coal, dogs, furs, etc., and the paraphernalia necessary on an Arctic voyage. If we do not find any message at Wrangell, where we shall probably first stop, we will go to Herald Island, where it was arranged that Captain DeLong should leave a message in case he could not land there. The search along the coast of these two islands will probably take two months, when the Arctic winter will begin. We are then ordered to find a secure harbor at Wrangell land, and if this is not possible, to cross over to Siberia and go in to quarters there. During the winter sled parties will be organized and sent out in search of news of the Jeanette. Our orders are not to stay north more than one winter, but to prosecute the search after spring opens and remain till winter sets in again, then we return to San Francisco. The Mary and Helen will be commanded by eight officers and a crew of twenty-five men. She will be fully provisioned for the trip and will have plenty of food on board to supply the Jeanette and any other vessel in distress. The government furnishes all the heavy clothing and fur clothing for officers and men. We will take canned vegetables, and meats of various sorts, and 15,000 pounds of pemican which is now being made in Baltimore. Very little liquor will be taken. Every man on board is a volunteer, and the detail was made by the department after the men had notified it of their intention to go. There will be no scientists with the expedition therefore besides the regular duties of the officers they will be assigned to various scientific investigations. I am to look out for all mineralogy discoveries. All officers are assigned to other special branches. A complete photograph outfit will be on the ship which will be fully equipped with everything necessary on the voyage of discovery. We expect to return in about fifteen months.

FOREIGN.

Beaconsfield's Condition.

LONDON, April 7.—Beaconsfield had a very serious attack of spasms during the night owing to a chill, but rallied towards morning. Physicians state, however, he is very seriously ill, and they are in constant attendance.

LATER.—A great change for the better in Beaconsfield's condition. There is now no fear of a fatal termination to the severe attack of the night.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Beaconsfield's condition is very encouraging. The amount of gold in the Bank of England is greater than for many years. There are \$15,500,000.

Harrison's majority over Clark for mayor of Chicago, according to complete returns, is 7,741.

The bursting of a stone yesterday in Johnson's flouring mill at Little Rock, Ark., killed two men and wounded seven.

The statue of General McPherson was unveiled by General Sherman in Cincinnati yesterday, ex-President Hayes standing by.

A Harrisburg dispatch says: The republican members of the legislature in caucus adopted resolutions approving the republican stand in the senate.

A dispatch dated Syrit, April 4th, says: The continued shocks of earthquake at Cilio have destroyed the houses injured by the first shock. It is said to be utterly impossible to enter the town.

An Iowa City Iowa dispatch says: Hattie Deul's condition is unchanged. The medical society by resolution condemn the fast, but fail to suggest any remedy. Every means will be tried to make her eat except force.

A United States revenue posse captured Johnson Hochstetter, Wm. Miller and Fyle and

Jas, Nicklow, four moonshiners, with one hundred and fifty barrels of illicit whisky, in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, while working in a ravine.

While a dozen policemen were escorting a process server at Ballinamere, County Leitrim, they were attacked by twenty women with stones and sticks. A girl aged twenty was fatally shot and another wounded. Several of the police were seriously wounded.

Heroes as Are Heroes.

Macmillan's Magazine. The late Mr. Thackeray had a story, which he was wont to tell with great enjoyment, of a novelist whose first manuscript was sent back by the publisher's reader with a hint that it would be well if he would give every character a step or two in rank. The country squire was to be turned into a wealthy baronet; the knight into a mushroom peer, ennobled for his wealth; the earl was to become a duke, and the mysterious artist an illegitimate scion of royalty. The scheme was adopted; the novel succeeded, and its author, who has since largely contributed to the revenues of the trunk maker and the buttermilk, never afterward introduced a character into his stories of less rank than a captain in the guards.

PERSONAL.

One of the Rothschilds owns \$500,000 for every pound he weighs.

King Alfonso and wife have presented to the pope a chalice mounted with \$40,000 worth of precious stones.

Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, pardoned nearly 50 convicts upon the occasion of his late visit for personal inspection to the state prison.

Ko Kun Hua, the Chinese professor at Harvard, adapts himself readily to our American customs, one of which—the rheumatism—he is now enjoying.

Governor John Endicott's autograph sold at auction in Boston, last Friday, for \$24. Ralph Waldo Emerson's for \$1.65, John Brown's for \$5.75, and Edward Everett's for \$5 cents.

Win. E. Chandler has presented to the New Hampshire State Historical society the pocket knife carried by President Lincoln on the night of his assassination.

Lord Beaconsfield is said not to read his manuscript pages over, but to send them straight to a friend for revision. He thinks little of "Lothair" and much of "Endymion."

Mme. Yosheda, the wife of the Japanese minister, receives much attention in Washington. Her little daughter, about four years of age, is described as being as easy in her manners as a society veteran.

George Dexter, of Albany, is said to be the only survivor of the party of forty that went down the river in September, 1807, on the trial trip of Robert Fulton's "Clermont," the first steam vessel on the Hudson.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon of the Centre Church of New Haven, Conn., celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of his settlement over the church on Monday. When he first settled in New Haven there were but 8,000 people in the city and five churches.

Fanny Davenport, whose charitable deeds in Chicago have been winning her warm praise, is having a glass dress made at Pittsburgh. It will have a long train of woven glass and be elaborately trimmed with glass lace. To make the texture the glass is first spun into fine threads and then woven.

Mrs. Hiscock, a daughter of Fernando Wood, was recently severely hurt at Hot Springs, Ark. She had been riding with a gentleman who had dismounted, and as he held his own horse by the bridle the animal kicked Mrs. Hiscock as she sat on her horse, breaking her leg.

There are two bishops staying at Cannes, France, the Bishop of Gibraltar and the Bishop of Jamaica. They are known there by the abbreviated names of "Gib" and "Jam," are extremely popular, and are both in great request at 5 o'clock tea parties.

Christine Nilsson says that it amuses her to hear people in France speak of the dreadful habit that Americans have of conveying their food to their mouths with their knives. She says that she has been at the table between a German prince and a diplomatist who went through the same sleight of hand.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of John Vanderburgh, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of John Vanderburgh, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.

JOHN E. WHEELER,

Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

Estate of William N. Gray, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of William N. Gray, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.

NIEL G. ADEE,

Administrator.

With the will annexed.

Notice of Final Settlement.

In the matter of the Estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1881, being one of the regular days of the April term of the County Court of El Paso County, in the State of Colorado, I, Helena J. Barrett, administratrix of said estate, will appear before said court, to pray the approval and final settlement of the account of said estate, and to receive the balance of said estate, and to discharge as final administrator. At which time and place any person in interest may appear and present objections to the same, if any there be.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, April 1st, 1881.

HELENA J. BARRETT,

Administratrix of the estate of Arthur H. Barrett, deceased.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office, Room 2, Wacker block, Pike's Peak Avenue.

The Magnet is publishing spicy college notes.

When the late mayor of Leadville goes to New York now, his valise will be labeled "ex-mayor of Leadville."

There is some talk of appointing S. P. Rounds as government printer. He will make it a very profitable office for himself.

Seventy republican papers in New York state are for the confirmation of Robertson to seven against. This is a pretty fair index of public sentiment.

With as efficient a mayor as Matt France in the chair, it will not be necessary to pay twenty per cent. of the expenditures to have work done on the ditches.

We would be glad to publish communications from all parties interested on the subject "Why work on the main ditch was delayed, and whose was the fault."

The Indian bureau as well as Colorado Springs is to be run on prohibition principles. As the Indian bureau has no drug store, the poor Indian will stand a poor chance to get fire water.

If Senator Bayard really means what he says about voting for republicans, he should leave the democratic party and have nothing to do with the solid south. It has repudiated \$30,000,000 within a few years.

The republicans have a chance to remain in control of Leadville. If the new administration faithfully collects licenses and fines and economically spends the receipts, it will be endorsed at the polls a year from now.

The testimony of General Armstrong about education in the south is interesting and encouraging. It shows that the south is making some real progress. Education for the negro and the poor white will solve the question of a free ballot and make bulldozing impossible quicker than anything else.

The president finds it difficult to please his friends. Congressman Farwell who led the anti-Grant campaign in Illinois thinks Robinson's nomination unwise. Mr. Farwell has been a good deal troubled because Senator Logan's advice was taken regarding an appointment of a marshal in Illinois instead of his. Mr. Farwell accordingly thinks President Garfield don't use the appointing power judiciously.

Had it not been for Roscoe Conkling how many collectorships would James A. Garfield have to dispose of?—[Denver Republican.]

Possibly not any. But the same is true if Robertson and his friends had not worked for the ticket. The Robertson element in New York politics is represented by the Tribune, which did quite as much as Mr. Conkling to win the victory.

The Vicksburg Herald, a democratic paper, gives this sensible advice about the southern appointments: "The president 'should not restrict his appointment entirely to the white race. On the contrary he should proportion his appointments in 'the races to the number of those in each 'fit to hold office. A pretty good rule to follow would be to appoint no man to office who does not have the esteem and respect of both races.'"

There is a quiet feeling in the city that twenty per cent. of the expenditures is a very liberal sum to pay Messrs. Russell & Alexander for superintending the cleaning out of the ditches. This enterprising firm is not to be criticised, for it is here to make money and would be acting on good business principles in getting thirty per cent., if they could. But it is a question whether the council was making a shrewd bargain. We presume that the council acted hastily, because the delay had been too great already, and Russell & Alexander would do it most expeditiously. Besides the workmen as managed by this firm are likely to do more work than the city ordinarily gets out of its laborers. Still, twenty per cent. is rather a large margin.

The president says that in his memorable Sunday afternoon conference with Mr. Conkling he told that distinguished gentleman that he "could not for one moment think, in his public acts, of recognizing divisions in the party." Yet, only two or three days afterwards he proceeded to recognize divisions where none existed.—[Denver Republican.]

This is a strange contradiction. If there was no division, we don't see how the appointment of Robertson could create one. The fact of the matter is, however, that Senator Conkling, not the republican party, was undivided and unanimous. Senator Conkling frequently mistakes himself for the republican party of New York state.

The council on the 7th of March ordered the cleaning of the ditch to be done immediately. The 7th was Monday. During the remainder of the week it was pleasant and warm. The snow storm came on Sunday night the 13th so that no work could be done for ten days. For the past two weeks the snow has been off the ground and yet no active measures were taken to clean the ditch. The council has now given it to a very enterprising firm at a very handsome figure and it will be done quickly. But the most singular fact is that several members of the council supposed that the work was going on. Someone is to blame for this negligence and slackness. The delay is serious.

The Pueblo Democrat makes this answer to the claim of the Denver Times that a southern convention would be unjust: "If this is not refreshingly cool, we never knew what coolness meant. It amounts to simply this: Denver has the capital, has a right to lay its plans to 'keep it and any movement on the part of any other section to secure the location would be unfair, sectional and a conspiracy against the right; but the Times concedes too much for its argument, when it says that the people of all parts of the state are 'equally interested in the capital location, and this is true, hence that fact 'absolves the people who live south of the divide from the charge of unfairness, for they simply propose to exercise their 'privilege of choice and consult their own 'and the state's interests by procuring 'the location of the capital at some eligible point south of the divide. Does the 'Times editor think the people of the south would ignore their 'own and the state's interests just to please Denver? Our people are mighty 'nice and mighty accommodating, but 'they are human.'"

The Leadville election was close, but the republican candidate was elected by a small majority. The contest was hot and nasty. It was watched all over the state, because of the importance of the election last year. Then Leadville went democratic for the first time, and it gave no little enthusiasm to the democratic party in the state. Last fall Lake county gave about 400 majority for Hancock. From this it appeared that Lake county, on strictly party issues, was democratic. The republicans had this majority to overcome and they did it. But without detracting at all from the good work done by the republican party in that city, we may say that the victory was owing more to democratic blundering than to anything else. It is probable that Leadville is now democratic on strict party issues. The democratic party should learn a lesson from this. It must not outrage decency by such a nomination as that of Humphreys. It will also have some effect on ambitious men. Personal character counts for as much as political trickery. A man devoid of principle, even though backed by money, the machinery of a dominant political party and the enthusiastic support of the press, cannot always win.

The preamble of the resolution passed by the council last night says, "Whereas, Messrs. Russell & Alexander, having the interests of the city at heart, feel that great injustice has been done them," etc. The injustice done this firm was a squib which appeared in the GAZETTE, stating that a good price had been paid for cleaning out the ditches. This is praising rather than reflecting on the firm. A good business man is one who can make money. Merchants here do not scruple to take twenty or thirty per cent., if they can get it. We always presumed that Russell & Alexander had the interests of Russell & Alexander at heart. They are here like other honest, respectable people, to make money. The council should cease to look upon them as philanthropists, "having the interests of the city at heart." Such resolutions will not help the firm, nor does it place them in the light they would wish to be placed. No charge has appeared in these columns that the firm had not honestly and faithfully done all work according to the contract, which had been awarded it.

The council is a little too cranky. A caucus held a few evenings ago somewhat hastily passed a resolution, which had a preamble saying that complaint had been made that the council had been extravagant. The next morning the whole council was going to resign. Yesterday the GAZETTE stated a very liberal price had been paid Russell & Alexander for cleaning the ditches. This led to a meeting of the council last night, which finally ended in the passage of a solemn resolution. The council would appear much more dignified if it showed more confidence in the wisdom of its acts. No one questions the integrity of the council. There is only a difference of opinion regarding the wisdom of certain contracts; and the faithfulness with which they have been carried out. Now, if the council is confident that it has acted wisely and in the interest of the city, it should not be so awfully sensitive. There is no disposition in this paper at least, to do it injustice. We will gladly print any defense that may be given us, if injustice has been done.

Russell & Alexander are likely to clean out the ditches more quickly than it could be done in any other way. This should encourage the residents in the southern part of the city. Another consideration is that this firm is likely to get more work out of their men than the city would. The limit of the amount they are to expend is \$2,000. This will give this firm \$400, out of which they are to pay for new tools and wear and tear in the old ones.

The coroner's juries in Denver are bringing in very definite verdicts regarding the murdering of laborers by falling buildings. The responsibility is fixed. Now what is going to be done about it.

In the enumeration of the papers which oppose the confirmation of Robertson, the New York Tribune overlooked the Denver Republican. This makes three papers outside of New York which take this position.

George William Curtis is sad. He publishes as the reason of his sorrow the fact that twenty years of republican ascendancy in the nation has rendered our politics corrupt and made offices the objects of barter and sale. But the real trouble with George is the melancholy fact that the twenty years of republican ascendancy has not landed him in the senate, in the cabinet, or in a foreign mission. He is not the first man who has imagined that he was pious when he was only bilious.—[Denver Republican.]

The Republican always smiles when it can say something disagreeable about Mr. Curtis. Mr. Curtis has been offered many offices, among others the English mission but he has declined them. A stalwart man never can understand a man who declines an office or who is not seeking one. This is why Mr. Curtis is despised by them. Now Mr. Conkling has not been out of office in thirty years and his chief duty as senator is in looking after patronage. This commands for him great respect among the stalwarts.

In Connecticut it is proposed to make every officer elect take the following oath:

"I solemnly swear that in favor of paid or contributed, or promised, or contributed, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination, election or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses, expressly authorized by law. That I have not knowingly violated any election law of this state, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf, so help me God."

It would be a good idea to compel Colorado officers to take a similar oath.

Alderman Johnson of the third ward is chairman of the committee on ditches. We should be glad to print a communication from him telling why it was that the work on the main ditch which the council on March 7th directed should be begun directly was so long delayed. He will confer a favor on his constituents in the southern part of the city by doing this.

Senator Conkling wants to retire gracefully. He should be allowed to do so. He has made up his mind, as the Cincinnati Commercial said, "that this Ohio man would use a cudgel and not a feather duster in a fight."

President Garfield is evidently getting tired of the dead lock, and so is the country. The senate is neither useful nor ornamental at present. It would please the country best by confirming the nominations and adjourning.

The solid South, which has scaled a debt of \$243,000,000 to \$84,000,000 is exceeding virtuous. It thinks Mahone very wicked for trying to readjust Virginia's debt. Mahone may be wrong, but the solid South is not the party to accuse him.

When Senator Mahone became a readjuster he ceased to be a democrat. This much is clear.—[Denver News.]

Is it clear? The readjuster vote in Virginia last fall was counted as democratic.

There seems to be less greed for offices at the disposal of President Garfield in this state than in most any other. Senators Teller and Hill are to be congratulated.

Representative Belford is wise in giving his views in an interview to the News, rather than in writing a letter. He is committed to nothing.

The falling of buildings in Denver has ceased to be a sensation. One that fell on Wednesday was only briefly mentioned in one of the papers.

It is all right now to speak of a political or business boom. The word boom has found a place in the revised Worcester's dictionary.

The interview of Judge Belford in the News has not created the desired sensation.

A Humiliating Spectacle.

Denver Tribune. The humiliating spectacle of the United States senate squabble for days over the appointment of a doorkeeper and a secretary is still being continued, with the usual detail of small squabbles. There may be a great principle involved in the struggle somewhere, but if so it is done up in a very small wrapper. It can hardly be called a party question since neither Riddleberger nor Graham is a party man. The one is a Virginia readjuster and the other stumped against the last republican state ticket in California. The entire row has been kicked up for a brace of political adventurers neither of whom is fit to hold public office.

Memories of Stonewall Jackson.

Referring to Stonewall Jackson, whom he knew very well, General Gordon said: "He was a singular man. He was a poor conversationalist. He was taciturn and rather shy; not very quick of mind, particularly to talk; and he would not argue at all. While he was a great soldier, I hardly think he was ambitious, except to do his duty better than anybody else. The religious side of his nature was strong. You would find it difficult, except from his actions, to make an interesting picture of him in his camp, so much went on in dumb show and silence. As an instance of how little he would argue, I remember of being with him at Malvern Hill, when General Whiting, a native of New England, who served on our side and was killed at Fort Fisher, rode up to explain why he could not carry out a certain order. He related the disposition of the enemy toward him, how he had not the facilities and means to carry out the order, and gave an intelligent statement, as I thought, I hardly knew who he was. Jackson heard him without any reply to the end, when he said: 'General you have got my orders. That is all I have got to say about it, sir.' And he would say no more."

THE LATE CAAR.

How He Treated His Friends.

London Truth.

The late emperor of Russia was not only one of the handsomest men in his dominions, but one of the best, and his manners were always most courteous to all who were brought in contact with him. It was more than twenty years since I saw him. He then used frequently to call and take tea at the English embassy. He was always under the impression that his intentions were not known beforehand. But even then precautions were taken to insure his safety, and his coachman, unknown to him, informed the embassy of the contemplated visit some hours before it took place. He then had a worn, sad air, as though the empire, if not life, were a trouble to him. His honest desire was that all under his rule should be happy. His own idea of happiness seemed to be to play at cards for small stakes with his cronies, and occasionally to kill a bear. Any one more utterly unfitted to reign as an autocrat never did reign as one. He was very steadfast in his friendships, and unfortunately his friends were a very greedy and corrupt set. They were perpetually getting into debt, and he was perpetually paying their debts. In one case, having handed over a large sum of money to a friend to free him from his creditors, he found that none of them had been paid. On this he simply gave the sum to a third person and requested him to settle with the creditors. I remember being once at a ball given by the empress to the emperor on his birthday. I was playing at ecarte, when the emperor, who was wandering about, came behind me to watch the game. My adversary and I were both at four and it was my deal. "Now," said the emperor, "let us see whether you can turn up the king." I dealt, and then held up the "turn-up card," observing, "Your orders, sire, have been obeyed." A dozen times afterward the emperor asked me how I managed it, and he never would believe that it was a mere hazard, and that I had taken the chance of the card being a king. Why Russian conspirators should have killed this kind and well-meaning man is really difficult to understand. His son and successor is a man of far sterner stuff, as I suspect, they will soon discover to their cost.

General Garfield and His Books.

American Coy, London World.

"You see," said General Garfield warmly, "political life fossilizes a man unless he has the strength to introduce a vivifying element. I have been eighteen years continuously in politics. For eighteen years I have been busy in the house of representatives during the sessions, and during the recesses at Washington aiding the republican cause by stump-speaking or by any other means that offered by which to advance the party which is, as I think, most fitted to maintain the country's integrity. Yet there never was a time when I was too busy to study the works of great thinkers, and to make notes and comments on their wisdom. During my military life I looked into the subject of the histories of armies since the days of Sesostris; here you see my notes on that course of reading." So saying, he takes up a large book full of memoranda, of queries, of quotations and of original dissertations in his own handwriting, in Greek and Latin, in French, German and English. "At another time," he continued, "I became deeply interested in the Goethean literature. Here are my cuttings from that mine of gold, with original comments. Again I wanted to know what all the great thinkers of the world had had to say about women; so here you see excerpts gleaned from innumerable sources, in various languages. Another of my literary occupations has been that of making collections of the charming things we read in current journalism. We see something that strikes us as beautiful in a daily or weekly newspaper; something we should like to read again, to let our children read. The paper gets lost, torn up, and the little literary gem is vanished forever. My wife and I have had a habit of cutting such pretty things out, and pasting them in scrap books." He pointed to a shelf full of these bulging volumes.

"I have," General Garfield is careful to explain, "never had time to write a book. You see, I have been eighteen, nay twenty-one, years continuously in office. Mr. Gladstone goes out of office and has had time to translate his Homer. Lord Beaconsfield goes into retirement, and has leisure to pen his caustic novels. I am never out of office; and beyond a few magazine articles on military, agricultural and political subjects, I have never had time to prepare anything for publication." "Of modern poets," he says, "Tennyson has eaten most into my life. Of course I have lived on Shakespeare since my earliest childhood. I nibble at all sorts of literary diet; but, after all, modern poetry like Tennyson's, is something which is deliciously sweet and palatable, and which never palls on my taste, though I partake of it never so frequently." Books, books, books, an atmosphere of books. Up and down the stairways, through the halls, on hanging shelves. In the drawing room, where a fine bookcase is full of handsome editions of Shakespeare, Milton, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, of Spencer, Beaumont and Fletcher, Marlowe, Green, Peele, Dryden; of all the leading editions of Horace, of Goethe, Buckle, Disraeli, Sumner, Thomas Jefferson. In the dining room, where are seen Audubon's "Birds," Macaulay's "History," and Motley's, and Thiers's, and Guizot's, and Martineau's, and Green's, and Hume's.

What the Democrats Will Do.

Washington Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

A prominent democratic senator was asked what the senators on his side of the chamber proposed to do about it [Robertson's nomination]. He replied that they would do everything they reasonably could to keep the wounds from being healed. "We care as little for Garfield and Blaine as for Conkling and his crowd," continued the senator, "and if we can do anything to continue the ill-feeling between them so much the better for us. What we want is New York. It is the pivotal state. With it and the south we can practically control the government. We know that Conkling has the great majority of the New York republicans at his back. We therefore hope for a quarrel between the New York senators and the administration. The sooner it comes the better. We will do what we can to set it agoing and to nurse it after it is well under way."

RECOLLECTIONS OF A CORRESPONDENT.

Birth of the Liberal Republican Party.

Providence Star.

How many readers of the Star could enumerate with accuracy the causes which led to the formation of the liberal republican party in 1872, the nomination of Horace Greeley at the convention which met in Cincinnati on the first day of May of that year, and which made the campaign that followed so memorable in the history of American politics? Was it because of the dishonesty and corruption that prevailed during Gen. Grant's first term, the bad character of the men who surrounded him, and whose advice he followed, his conspicuous failure to realize the responsibilities of his position or to comprehend some of the great public questions with which he had to deal? Partly; but added to these were personal and local political questions which were combined with the causes suggested, and without which the liberal republican movement would have been impossible. I purpose, in one or two of these series of papers, to recall briefly the history of that episode in recent American politics.

GEN. GRANT'S FIRST TERM.

When General Grant was elected in 1868 the republican party was well united. It had a two-thirds majority in both houses of congress, and the bitter contests with Andrew Johnson through which it had just passed had consolidated and disciplined it. General Grant was not under special obligations to any wing or clique in the republican party. He had given no pledges; he had, before his nomination, made no political record; he had voted for but one presidential candidate in his life, and that one had been a democrat. I have said that the republican party was united at the beginning of General Grant's first term. It is true that there were rival organizations within the party in certain states. There were, for instance, the "Fenton crowd" and the "Conkling crowd" in New York, each having its headquarters on Broadway, one at 22d street and the other at 23d street, but they had all supported Grant and were divided chiefly on questions affecting the control of the party machinery within the state. There were similar rivalries in other states, but nothing which looked to a split in the party or the formation of a new one, and it was the maladroitness of General Grant's management, his sympathy for one division and his active enmity to the other, that made the attempt to form a new party possible.

A BIT OF UNWRITTEN POLITICAL HISTORY.

Let me illustrate this by a bit of political history which, I believe, has never been written in connected form, and has been forgotten by many of those who, without helping to make it, knew something of it ten years ago. One of the results of the war was the disfranchisement, by constitutional enactment after its close, of every citizen of Missouri who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion. This, with the enfranchisement of the blacks, put the political control of that state into the hands of the republicans, who sent Carl Schurz and Charles D. Drake, now chief justice of the United States court of claims, to the United States senate. But it was early foreseen by the wiser men among the republicans of Missouri that it would be impossible for a long time, to exclude from all voice and participation in the government of the state a large majority of its most intelligent and thrifty citizens, and it was believed that the best thing for the republican party to do was to remove the restrictions on the suffrage of its own accord, and before it was actually driven to take this step. A magnanimous policy, it was believed, would attract into the republican ranks many of the re-enfranchised citizens. Those who favored this policy were led by Carl Schurz.

A SPLIT AND A BOLT.

The radical republicans—we should call them "stalwarts" now—led by Senator Drake, were opposed to any extension of the suffrage. They were the "machine" men of the party; they were afraid that if the ex-confederates were allowed to vote, they would soon control the state, elect a democratic governor and legislature, and return to the United States senate a democrat in the place of Drake, whose term of office was about to expire. When the state republican convention met at Jefferson City, both parties turned out very strong, and, after a stormy scene, there were a split and a bolt. The followers of Mr. Schurz nominated Gratz Brown for governor, and after a campaign of much excitement, elected him.

Gen. Grant's administration took sides with the Drake party, and then began that active use of the federal patronage for the purpose of bringing about a political result, by which the administration was so marked, and which was one of the chief causes of dissatisfaction in the republican party. Every man who was known as a friend of Mr. Schurz was removed, generally without any explanation being given, and an active Drake man was appointed in his place. But it was all in vain; the liberals and democrats triumphed.

CARL SCHURZ AND THE QUAKERS.

Before that campaign, Mr. Schurz had no quarrel with Gen. Grant's administration, and I remember with how much interest the Missouri senator's return to Washington was awaited, and the gossip that was afloat about his probable reception by the president. Official etiquette requires that senators who are in political accord with the administration shall call at the White House and pay their respects to the president soon after their return to Washington from the vacation of congress. In accordance with this custom, Mr. Schurz went up to the executive mansion soon after his arrival in the city, was shown into the ante-room, and sent his card to the president. A few minutes later some Quaker-Indian agents came in and sent their cards to Gen. Grant. The president soon granted an audience to the Quakers, but sent word to Mr. Schurz that he was too much engaged to receive him—a snub that actually amounted to a personal insult. From that time forward the political enmity between Gen. Grant and Mr. Schurz was so bitter that no reconciliation has ever been possible.

MR. GREELEY'S MISTAKE.

Mr. Greeley knew more of the details of politics than any other man whom I ever met, and yet, strange as it may seem, he entirely misapprehended the issues of the memorable Missouri campaign of 1870. The Schurz party, in its convention adopted resolutions demanding "tariff reform," which was a euphonious name for a free trade. The radicals, led by Senator Drake, in their platform, approved

the protection of home industries. Each party was anxious to have the support of the New York Tribune, but the followers of Mr. Drake were the more skillful. In a series of letters, some of which were printed in the Tribune, they kept in the background the real question at issue, the enfranchisement of those who had participated in the rebellion, but magnified the tariff issue, so that Mr. Greeley was apparently made to suppose that all the excitement in Missouri was on the question whether protective duties should be sustained or not, and the files of the Tribune during the autumn of 1870 contain many of the great editor's most telling articles on the tariff question, in which a special application of the principles laid down is made to the contest in Missouri. I have always supposed that if Mr. Greeley had understood the issues of that campaign he would have advocated the side led by Mr. Schurz, for, from the close of the war to the day of his death, he always believed in the most liberal and magnanimous treatment of those who participated in the rebellion.

ORIGIN OF THE GREELEY MOVEMENT.

The liberal republican movement, therefore, started in Missouri, and was opposed by Mr. Greeley. A year later, in 1871, the new party again triumphed in that state after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to reunite the republicans, and late in the same year a call for a state convention to be held January 24, 1872, was issued. That convention was largely attended, nearly every county of the state being represented, and it closed its proceedings by calling the national convention of liberal republicans to be held in Cincinnati, May 1, 1872, "to take such action as their convictions of duty and of public exigencies may require."

Thus originated the Greeley movement of 1872. It owed its birth to the narrow-minded policy of a part of the republican party in Missouri; it was nursed by President Grant's enmity and his unwarranted use of the federal patronage to crush it out; it was fed by the arrogance and persecution of the republican leaders in Washington, and, although it met with overwhelming defeat at the polls, it has since triumphed in the adoption of its principles by the regenerated republican party and the elevation of many of its leaders to places of honor in the party.

Z. L. W.

The Father Goes to Bed.

The Argosy.

Who could believe that there was one single tribe, however silly in other respects, which should carry its folly so far as to demand that on the birth of a child the father should take to his bed, while the mother attended to all the duties of the household. Yet we are told that there are few customs more widely spread than this, attested by historical evidence during nearly 2,000 years. Marco Polo found it existing among the Chinese in the thirteenth century, and the same custom was still in practice a few years ago among the modern Basques. This absurd custom is also described by Du Tertre as in use among the Caribs in the West Indies. When a child is born the mother goes presently to her work, but the father takes to his hammock, and there he is visited as though he were sick, and undergoes a course of dieting which would cure of the most replete of aldermen. How any one can fast so long and not die is perfectly wonderful. For six months he eats neither birds nor fish lest the child should participate in the natural faults of the animals on which the father had fed. For instance, if the parent were to have an aldermanic taste for turtle, the child would be deaf and have no brains. The only explanation of this mystery is to be found in the pages of Punch where a great fat nurse is depicted going up stairs with the baby in her arms, the real master of the house, while the nominal owner is seen meekly getting himself out of the way. "Without exaggerating the treatment which a husband receives among ourselves," says Mr. Max Muller, "at these interesting periods, not only from mothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, and other female relatives, but from nurses—in fact, from every servant in the house—it cannot be denied that while his wife is suffering, his immunity from pain is generally remarked upon with jealous anger; and if anything goes wrong for which it is possible to blame him, he is sure to hear of it. If his boots are creaking, if his dog is barking, if the straw has not been properly laid down, does he not catch it?"

A Foolhardy Exploit.

Sir Herbert of Cherbury.

One day Sir Edward Cecil and myself, coming to the approaches that M. de Balagny had made toward a bulwark or bastion of the city, M. de Balagny, in the presence of Sir Edward Cecil and diverse English and French captains then present said, "Monsieur, on dit que vous êtes un des plus braves de votre nation, et je suis Balagny; allons voir qui fera le mieux." "They say you are one of the bravest of your nation, and I am Balagny; let us see who will do best!"—whereupon, leaping suddenly out of the trenches, with his sword drawn, I did in like manner as suddenly follow him, both of us in the meanwhile striving who would be foremost, which, being perceived by those of the bulwark or cortine opposite to us, three or four hundred shot at least, great and small, was made against us. Our running on forward in emulation of each other was the cause that all the shots fell betwixt us and the trench from which we sallied. When M. Balagny, finding such a storm of bullets, said, "Par Dieu, il fait bien chaud." ("It is very hot here," I answered briefly, thus: "Vous en êtes fier, n'est-ce pas? ou bien j'en suis fier, n'est-ce pas?") "You shall go first, or else I will never go," whereupon he ran with all speed, and somewhat crouching toward the trenches. I followed after, leisurely and upright, and yet came within the trenches before they on the bulwark or cortine could charge again, which passage being afterward reported to the Prince of Orange, he said it was a strange bravado of Balagny, and that we went to an unavoidable death.

Mr. Goldwin Smith in an review of "Endymion" revenges himself anew by saying of Lord Beaconsfield that "he enfranchised the workmen because he thought he could corrupt by beer and turn them against the respectable middle class." For himself he dreams of luxury ostentatiously. It is the day dream of a foundered.

Good morning, Mayor France.

Never bolt against a sure thing.

Garfield don't want to be Conkling's clerk.

In Denver real estate is rising and buildings are falling.

The hotel subscriptions are coming in liberally. Think how much you can give.

Our new mayor will see that there is no delay in taking care of the streets and ditches.

The senate demeans itself by making such a fuss for offices. They are of no importance whatever.

Cincinnati has the anomalous political experience of having the democratic ticket the temperance ticket.

The new council would do some good by finding out who is responsible for the delay in repairing the main ditch.

If there is any man who thinks he can get cases against the drug stores, he should put himself forward as a candidate for city marshal.

Last fall Cook county, Illinois, gave the republican ticket about 10,000 majority. This year it goes democratic. The republicans appeared to have a sure thing.

A successful rebellion is a glorious revolution. An unsuccessful rebellion is infamous. A bolt is a good deal the same. It makes a great difference whether it is successful or not.

President Garfield seems to be willing to shoulder the responsibility for the nomination of Robertson. He does not consider the appointment the personal property of any man.

Ex-Marshal Pitkin, of Louisiana, is the most prominent candidate for minister to Mexico. He has this in his favor, that he comes from the Mississippi valley and is supported by New Orleans merchants.

President Garfield has the constitutional power to make appointments without consulting senators. It is dangerous to make too many innovations.

Postmaster General James will himself overlook the Star route contracts. He is thus making himself more valuable than in looking after New York patronage.

A subscription paper was passed around yesterday to raise a liberal reward to pay for the detection of the parties who are poisoning dogs. It is done by malicious persons who are likely to receive no mercy if detected.

We are receiving five times as much specie as a year ago, according to the Evening Post. Gold is the greater proportion of it. This will greatly add to the independence of our representatives in the conference.

We suggest to Mayor France that he appoint Colonel Henry A. Wilson chairman of the committee on parks if there shall be such a committee. He has had a great personal interest in making them more attractive.

The custom of recognizing the right of a senator to dictate the nominations in his state is unconstitutional. They are judges and nothing more. If the New York custom house should be badly managed, the blame would rest with Garfield's administration. He therefore should be allowed to select his man.

Our dispatches indicate a more peaceful disposition toward Robertson among the republican leaders. The absurdity of asking the president to be a mere tool of a local politician is being recognized. The New York legislature has committed itself to Garfield and the wisest thing that Conkling can do is to submit.

It is a good sign when there is such competition over the publication of the new testament. Colonel Ingersoll gave a few facts recently to show that protestantism was losing its hold on the people. The fact that the book of the year in this country will be a revised edition of the new testament does not show this. In a week after the first copy reaches New York there will be over half a million distributed.

The Buffalo Express which has always been an adherent of Conkling in his fight with Hayes has this sentence regarding the Robertson fight which shows that "Conkling is attempting too much this time." "If the machine really thinks there are but twenty thousand out of our half million voters opposed to its usurping and odious rule, why are its managers everywhere so fearful of allowing any but their own creatures to have the slightest voice or influence in political affairs?"

The resolution introduced by Professor Sheldon on Monday night regarding the sanitary condition of the city, met with general approval. It should stiffen up the backbone of our officers to enforce the ordinances. The time has passed for gently persuading those who have nuisances in their alleys to abate them. They should be at once fined for violating the ordinance. At least \$500 a month could be collected in fines, if there were a stringent enforcement of the ordinances. The officers may make some individual enemies, but they will have the support of all good citizens. We should be pleased to record the fact that Justice Stewart had imposed a dozen fines to-day.

We wish to give a little practical advice to those who are in earnest about the enforcement of the prohibition ordinance. It is undoubtedly the duty of the mayor and council to do all in their power to enforce the ordinance. But there is also a duty resting on every good citizen to render assistance to the mayor and his associates. They must feel they have the moral support and hearty co-operation of the entire community. Years ago when a whisky case was brought, the trial room was filled with prohibition people and then the witnesses and jury had more back bone. Assistance should be given in getting cases. This will be of more practical assistance to the council than a set of resolutions passed once a year. One thing that has hurt the prohibition party more than anything else has been that the most ardent advocates of prohibition have been content to meet once a year to nominate a ticket and then do little else than find fault during the rest of the year. If we are serious in this matter, we must do our own duty. We suggest therefore that there should be some co-operation on the part of the citizens in executing this ordinance. It would be eminently proper for the prohibition committee appointed on Thursday night to confer with the mayor and see how co-operation may be useful.

There seems to have been gross negligence in not repairing the main ditch. Mr. Lombard was instructed to do it in the first week in March. Last night it appeared that no work had been done whatever. This is inexcusable. Now is the time the water is needed all over the city and the ditch should already have been put in order to carry sufficient water for the city. Mr. Lombard may have some good excuse for this, but none is apparent. It will set a good example to others in the employ of the city to discharge him and put a more faithful man in his place.

The ticket nominated at the caucus on Monday night was elected with but little opposition. The only contest, it can be dignified by the name, was over the office of mayor. So far as we know Colonel De La Vergne's name was used without his consent. The split ticket was uncalled for and was sure of defeat in the beginning. The new council start out under many disadvantages. There is a large floating indebtedness and much work to be done on the ditches and our streets, besides a more rigid enforcement of the ordinances.

The reply of the Russian minister to Secretary Blaine's dispatch of sympathy was what was to be expected from Russia. It is a curious fact that the most liberal and most despotic of civilized governments are on terms of such intimacy. It is to be explained by the fact that though both governments started from a different basis, they have been liberal and progressive. The United States freed her slaves and Russia her serfs. The United States have given the ballot to the negro and Russia is fast coming to a representative system of government.

Our dispatches state that three gentlemen connected with the Republican have been indicted by the grand jury for libel. The Republican has been carrying on a plucky fight against McClellan and other alleged scoundrels on the police force. The indictments are on account of this. General Wilson and his associates court the trial and have no fear of the result. The indictments look like bulldozing.

Not Creditable.

Vicksburg, Miss., Herald.
The present dead-lock in the United States senate is not creditable to either party. The people at large care very little whether the subordinate officers of the senate are democrats or republicans.

Greedy for Offices.

Chicago Tribune.
The senate of the United States occupying day after day in a wrangle over the question who shall be doorkeeper presents a queer spectacle to the country and the world. It typifies the absorbing greed of the American politicians for office, office that neither enriches nor honors the recipients. It exhibits the political machine in its most ignominious aspect.

The Oldest Politician.

Dubuque Times.
General George W. Jones, of Iowa, left the United States senate on March 4, 1859. On the fourth of March, 1881, he was an honored guest of the senate, entitled as an ex-senator to the privileges of the floor. All the members were new to him except one, Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, and the next day even he was gone and a younger man was in his seat. General Jones is to-day the most historic and, perhaps, the most remarkable character in the west. He sat in the senate with Clay and Webster and Calhoun, with Silas Wright, Benton, Crittenden and Jeff Davis, with Sumner, Seward, Chase and Douglas. In the early part of the century, when Gen. Jackson was president, he sat in the house of representatives with Henry A. Wise and John Quincy Adams. His district included all of Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; it now has over thirty representatives in congress. He left the senate, not because of personal defeat, but because his party had gone out of power in Iowa. The intimate and trusted friend of Andrew Jackson, the partner of Daniel Webster, he remembers Jefferson. On terms of personal acquaintance with nearly all of our celebrated warriors and statesmen, he numbered among his friends and enemies the mighty red kings, Black Hawk, Keokuk and Poweshiek. A soldier in the war of 1812, General Jones is a young man yet. He walks erect, without a cane, with a light and springy step, and claims none of the indulgence and immunities of old age.

THE HOTEL SCHEME.

A matter of not insignificant importance, as compared with our city election, will be personally brought to the attention of some of our readers on Monday. The scheme for a new hotel has at length taken shape and a subscription paper will be passed about on Monday. The scheme is this. Fifty thousand dollars are to be raised by subscription and fifty thousand by mortgage bonds. The subscriber to the stock is to have the option of taking an amount in bonds equal to his subscription so that the subscribers may have the mortgage if they chose. The bonds are to bear interest at eight per cent. The Colorado Springs Company make a free gift of the experimental garden at the end of Pike's Peak avenue and in front of the depot to the company without any consideration in stocks or bonds. General W. J. Palmer has telegraphed from New York that he will take \$25,000 in stock and \$25,000 in bonds, if the citizens of Colorado Springs will subscribe \$25,000 in stock and such bonds as they may desire. His offer will not hold good unless we raise here subscriptions equal to his. It is not a matter of such importance that the \$25,000 in bonds should be taken here as they will be marketable. The offer of the bonds is made so that the subscriber who takes bonds and stocks would be more secure. If there should be a foreclosure and the stock wiped out, the subscriber would still own the same interest in the hotel. As, for example, if a man take \$1,000 in stock and \$1,000 in bonds, he will own a fifth part of the property. If the stock should be wiped out, and the ownership of the property rest in the holders of the mortgage bonds, his interest would still be a fifth. This method puts an investment in the hotel on fair business principles, so that a man cannot lose all of his investment.

This is the best opportunity the city has had to have a good hotel. General Palmer only asks that the whole city do as much as he does himself, which certainly is generous and fair. It seems as though this money can be raised in the city within a few days. Every man who is in business here or who owns real estate should subscribe for something. The amount cannot be raised unless there is universal interest expressed in a substantial manner. There has been usually a sort of feeling that a few men were to shoulder and carry on all public enterprises, but if this feeling exists in this matter, the necessary subscription will not be raised. Let every man do his own duty in this matter by deciding how much he himself can afford to give, and not consider his duty is discharged by expressing an opinion as to how much his neighbor ought to give. If this is done the whole amount will be raised in a few days.

Secretary Lincoln in College.

Harvard Register.
A classmate of Robert T. Lincoln (Harvard, 1864), the newly appointed secretary of war, says of him: "Of course, as the son of his illustrious father, he was a marked man in his class, and I remember that there was considerable satisfaction when the result of the examination for admission showed that Bob was safely landed in '64." His father had then just received the republican nomination of 1860, which fact, together with the good opinion of his classmates from Exeter, gave him a good vantage ground of popularity. On the evening after the result of the November election was known a party of his friends mounted him, with true freshman effusiveness, on some kind of a fence-rail affair (in allusion to the great rail splitter) and bore him about in triumph, accompanied by torches and uproarious demonstrations. He had an honest, earnest face, was sufficiently level headed, and, I think, not at all disposed to make capital out of his father's distinction. His rank during our freshman year was good—not among the best, but well above the average; and, though I was not in his division and did not hear him recite, I think he was rated as having excellent natural ability. His room for a part of the time was Anderson (nephew of Fort Sumpter Anderson), a rich fellow from Cincinnati, and their room was, I think, more of a resort for the elegant young gentlemen of leisure of the class than for hard-students. I don't remember how Bob stood in the estimation of the Faculty, but, if his own stories about himself were true, he had considerable ground sowed to wild oats during a part of his course. This agricultural proclivity was, of course, long ago satisfied, and his classmates confidently expect him to show good ability and an honest purpose in the dignified position which he has just attained."

Daniel Webster Voorhees.

Denver Tribune.
The country will be pained to learn that Daniel Webster Voorhees will decline to accept a challenge from Mahone. The only thing Daniel will shoot off is his mouth.

What an Author is.

Mr. William D. Howells wrote a letter to the children in one of the schools of Jefferson, O., last week, referring to their purpose to make his life and works the subject of literary study, and said: "As you get on in the forties you will understand that life is chiefly what life has been, and that an author is merely one of it than other men. A good many wise critics will tell you that writing is inventing; but I know better than that. It is only remembering. And I want to whisper to you that a great many thoughts, feelings and ideas in my books are those which I remember to have had in Jefferson when I was a boy there. By and by you will all be authors, or rather you will realize that you have been authors as you set down for the printed page or for the circle of your own friends the history of your life. I hope that history will be for each of you a true and sweet and good one, without harm for any living soul in it, and with help to all who come to know it."

Letter from New Mexico.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Gazette.

"The Italy of the Occident!
Land of flowers and sunny climes,
Of holy priests and horrid crimes!"
—Joachim Miller.

Going southward on the New Mexican extension of the D. & R. G. railway from the junction at Antonita, the first seventy miles of the route lies through a region which, at this season of the year, is quite barren of vegetation, but which in the summer furnishes pasturage for quite a large number of sheep and goats. From Palmilla, 11½ miles beyond Antonita, the line passes over a country sloping gently to the east or southeast, and which at some period in the earth's history, has been partially covered with an overflow of lava. But little timber is to be seen along the line until Comanche canon is reached, and there it is scanty and small. In the foot hills to the west of Tres Piedras, however, quite fine timber is to be found, and it is from this source that most of the ties used on the southern extension of the road have been obtained.

Quite a number of the stations are mere sidings, at Palmilla, No Agua, Tres Piedras, Barranca, Embudo, Alcalde and Espanola depots, section, bunk and pump houses, water tanks, or other buildings are to be seen. At Caliente one can leave the railway for the hot springs at Ojo Caliente, 15 miles distant. Between Caliente and Barranca one can get a fine view of the beautiful valley of Taos and of the town of Don Fernandez de Taos, on the other side of the Rio Grande, sixty miles distant. Soon after leaving Barranca, the train begins to descend into Comanche canon, a ride through which is quite exciting. The grade is heavy the entire distance and at places reaches four feet to the one hundred feet, or two hundred and seventeen feet to the mile. The maximum degree of curvature is said to be 22°; but, at one point, where the train leaves the curve in a direction almost opposite to that with which it entered it, the curve appears to be sharper than this to the writer.

The canon debouches into the valley of the Rio Grande, some two miles above the station of Embudo. Here, for the first time since leaving Alamosa, we catch a glimpse of the waters of the Rio Bravo, or the Rio Grande del Norte, a stream which from its own specific character, from the agricultural capabilities of its valley and its scenery and semi-tropical productions, and from the fact that the valley was in the past the grand highway, up which streamed the Spanish-speaking races into New Mexico and southern Colorado, and, above all, for its historic associations, is one of the most interesting rivers on the continent. Opposite to the point of debouchure of the canon is the mouth of Embudo creek, five miles up the valley or which is the old Mexican town of Embudo.

From a point some distance above the mouth of the creek down to El Joya—the jewel, some four miles below, the valley of the Rio Grande is quite narrow and of little consequence in an agricultural point of view. In the future, however, it may be of considerable moment mineralogically, for "colors" of gold may be formed almost anywhere in the sand bars of the river and the gravel and alluvium of its banks. Prof. Silliman made last spring a very promising report on the auriferous gravels of that portion of the valley from Embudo creek to the mouth of the Rio Colorado, a stream which pours its waters into the Rio Grande about twenty miles south of the northern boundary of the territory. An eastern company in whose interest this report was made, has since expended \$150,000 on placer claims, water right, etc., in this region. This gold has been brought down by the streams from the western slope of the Sangre de Christo, a range which in its entirety is one of the grandest and most picturesque of all the ranges which form the rocky ridge-pole of the continent, and in whose southern portion will doubtless be discovered fine lodes of auriferous quartz.

From just above El Joya down to the end of the track at Espanola, some twenty miles or more the valley is a lovely one, and possesses great agricultural possibilities. In this distance the traveler by rail passes in sight of the town of El Joya, Los Luceros, Plaza del Alcalde, El Naso, the Indian pueblos of Chamita and San Juan immediately across the river from Chamita; and Santa Cruz across the river from Espanola, besides a large number of *plazas* or small hamlets. A little south of east from Santa Cruz is the old town of La Canada, a place of some historic interest, as it has been the rallying point of the Mexican and Pueblo Indians for centuries. Two miles down the river from Espanola, on the same that is the western bank of the river is the Indian town of Santa Clara, and eight miles lower down, in the opposite, or left bank, is the Indian town of San Ydefonso.

The houses, being built of adobe, plastered on the outside with mud, and having the same brown, reddish brown or chocolate color of the soil and surrounding landscape, are not so noticeable as the prim, painted houses of the eastern states, and one at first sight would not realize that there is really a dense population in this portion of the valley. Everywhere, excepting of course in the immediate vicinity of the *ferris* *carre* *de* *Denver* *y* *Rio* *Grande*, there appears to hover over the valley an air of primal indolence and a vision of centuries long past. Their *carros* or carts, their *carretes* or carriages, their *arados* or

plows, and other agricultural implements, are of the rudest description. I have not space to describe them, but an idea will be gained of their primitive character when I say that the plow is at least cousin-germaine to the forked stick of Abraham, perhaps identical with the article used by Cincinnatus and Cato, but probably inferior. But, to them, modern chimera—the railway locomotive has entered the land, bringing the pushing, progressive Saxon who will change all this placidity and primitiveness.

During the last three or four days of my sojourn in that section, the Mexicans commenced to plow their *terreno*, sow their *trigo* or wheat, and to clear out the *acequias* *madres* or large irrigating ditches. The *acequias* *contra* or cross ditches, I understand, will not be opened till one or two months hence after the crops have germinated and the soil has become quite dry. The wheat is usually sowed broadcast upon the ground and afterward plowed in, the wooden plows of course merely scratching the soil and thereby making a sufficiently light covering for the seed. In some cases they plow first and sow afterward, the seed being pressed into the earth by a log, which, unlike the "roller" of American farmers, does not revolve, but is simply dragged over the surface.

The Mexicans are a peculiar people as regards customs, dress and general appearance. There is a remarkable uniformity among them in their apparent apathy, their capacity for prolonged rest, in their aversion to soap and water, and in their devotion to onion and *chile* *colorado*. This last dish, of which the chief constituents are red peppers, together with onions, tomatoes, *frijoles* or beans, and *torillas* or corn cakes, form the staple articles of diet of the masses.

In dress there are all grades and all sorts of combinations of the national dress of old Mexico, with that of the United States, with a decided tendency toward the latter, especially among the better classes. In the matter of head dress of the women, the Mexican custom is almost universal. No bonnets or hats are worn by them, but in their places is a shawl or mantle called a *rebozo* or *rebozo*, which corresponds to the *serape* of the male Mexicans.

The purely Mexican costume for females is more effected at mass and on gala days. This for the *poblanas*, a term applied to young females of all classes other than the *gente fina* or *elite*, consists of the *enagua* or petticoat of red or yellow color, fringed and embroidered, over a simple chemise or body garment. No hose are worn, but they are particular about a nice-fitting shoe or slipper, ornamented at times with silver buckles. Over all is the ever-present *rebozo* of bright colors. The *enagua* is confined at the waist by a sash, and the chemise is open in front from the throat to the sash, displaying most prodigally their charms. It is quite a picturesque sight to visit some town on the Sabbath and see the red-petticoated *poblanas* *rebozo*-wrapped wending their way to mass. Among male Mexicans in this section the American costume is now almost universal.

The greatest diversity in the Mexicans, however, exists in the matter of forms, faces and features, and for some unknown reason there appears to be a greater diversity among the females than among the males. Some have almost the exact forms; features and complexions of Indians. Others are quite as dark, without the coppery hue, and with sharp features, rather thin and diminutive forms, but large hands and feet, and with a profusion of straight black hair. Others, a small number, would pass for the ordinary *Americano*. Others, a larger class, have the square heads, broad faces and blonde complexions of Germans. A very few have red hair. Some have the Moorish cast of countenance, and affect the gypsy in dress. Some have graceful forms, small hands and feet, dark hair and eyes, oval features, drooping eyelids, long lashes and fair skins, showing that they still retain at least a modicum of the *sangre azul*—the "blue blood" of Castile and Leon. In general the ladies will bear no comparison in beauty with their sisters of a colder clime, except in the pretty eyes and pearly teeth.

The standard of morality among the women as well as men, I believe to be higher than is commonly supposed. Nothing can be more modest and lady-like than the demeanor of the *senoras* and *señoritas* in their homes and at the *baile* or ball, of which latter more anon. The Mexicans, as a class, are polite and quite hospitable in their way. On entering one of their homes it is customary for them to assure you that the house is yours and that all it contains as well as themselves are at your disposal. If you admire an article the owner immediately says, "*Tomele Vmd, señor es suyo*" (take it, sir, it is yours.) Of course, they do not expect you to take it, and such a proceeding would doubtless lead to a "row at the ranch." They will, however, take anything you may choose to give them, and expect an exorbitant price for anything they may have to sell. In negotiating with them for sale of lands for railway purposes, it is found that they usually ask at first interview about ten times as much as the land is worth and a higher price at each subsequent meeting, unless some way occurs to make them believe they will receive a reasonable price or non.

The houses themselves of the Mexicans are quite interesting to those who have never seen them. Having thick walls of

poorly conducting material, they are warm in winter and cool in summer, but are sadly deficient in the matter of ventilation and fenestration. The windows are few and composed of a single or at most four small panes of glass. There is in the ordinary houses usually but one outside door, which opens into the *sala* or main room. The entrance from the *sala* into the adjacent rooms is by what should have no more dignified name than "a hole in the wall." It is about 3½ feet high, and the bottom is a foot from the floor, so that one has to stoop low and step high in order to make a successful passage. Most of the rooms have a limited amount of furniture of American manufacture, but all contain the Mexican *cachon* or folding mattress, which, like Goldsmith's chest, "contrives a double debt to pay,"—a bed by night and a seat by day. The walls of the rooms are always plastered with *yeso*, or calcined gypsum, a kind of whitewash which is removed by everything which touches it. The inexperienced visitor is always sure to leave a Mexican *casa* with a white back. Entering the house of Jose Francisco Vigil, the largest land owner at Espanola, and whose ancestors have been at that locality as far back as the year 1768. I found a fine rooster, *el gallo*, tied by the leg in the "best room" and in training for a cock-fight *parlar el gallo*. To show his fine points and *moral*, the proprietor introduced a rival cock from the *sala*, and a pitched battle ensued.

The Mexicans are exceedingly fond of music and dancing, especially the latter. *Fandangos* or *bailas* are held almost nightly in the *plazas* or hamlets. Every hamlet is sure to have one on Saturday evening. Their dances, if the writer is not deceived by their novelty, are much more beautiful and graceful than those of the *Americanos*. If there is anything in the shape of a dance more pretty than the Spanish waltz, I have not seen it. As the floors of the *salas* as well as the floors of all other rooms for that matter, consist of the earth itself and not very smooth at that, it is a marvel how they can waltz so smoothly and airily as the do. The *salas* used for dancing are long but narrow, and as they are always densely crowded, those who have "dancing shoes and nimble soles," as Shakespeare expresses it, are forced by the "wall flowers" and masculine lookers-on to occupy a very narrow lane between them. It is a bad place for corns to say the least.

It was my good fortune to attend a wedding *baila*, a very *recherche* affair, at which all the *gente fina* of the surrounding country were expected to attend. My inviter was quite a "tony" young merchant of Plaza Alcalde, who possesses a pretty wife, and who acted on the occasion in question as "god-father" of the bride. As I was introduced by him as an *amigo particular*—a particular friend, I had a good opportunity to see all. The bride was quite tastefully dressed, wore among other things, a white veil reaching from head to bottom of dress. The bridegroom, a little fellow about five feet, three inches in height, was chiefly remarkable for his sombre, subdued and "whipped cur" expression of countenance. The cloud which rested upon his brow was probably the shadow of coming conjugal events.

Many of the ladies were dressed, some in scarlet, maroon or cardinal, with a simple white or red rose in their hair, a *la moda Andalus*. Some of them had really pretty forms and faces, but however perfect their figures you see them not. Here I saw a little of flirtation with fans for which their sisters of Madrid and the Mexican metropolises are so noted. With their eyes and *abanicos* (fans) they have no need of tongues. While every pretty woman can, in some degree, "make the eyes speak," none but a Spanish beauty can use a fan. To them it is the *idioma de amor*. Assisted by the eye it is eloquence itself, and in the hands of a coquette, like a gun in the hands of a careless boy, is a most dangerous weapon. The musical instruments at this *baila* as at others were two violins and a guitar, but a feature was witnessed here which I did not see at the others and which is said to be common at *fandangos* in Old Mexico. The man with the guitar at times became a *cantadore* and accompanied his instrument with his voice, singing impromptu rhymes which he adapted to the music and the occasion. A large proportion of the persons in the room received a passing compliment or "cut" in his doggerel.

By far the most interesting class of people in New Mexico, however, are the Pueblo Indians. They are among the most orderly and useful people in the territory, are industrious, frugal and peaceable and generally live in harmony with each other and the surrounding Mexican population.

J. C. KENNEDY.

The irrigating ditch is now more than ever the irritating ditch that some people call it.

Hint to Ben Hill.

Denver Tribune.

It is safely concluded by some of the eastern papers that Beaconsfield is dying for the purpose of creating sympathy for his party. There is a hint to Ben Hill in this.

One Effect.

Leadville Chronicle.

The big fuss which the Colorado Springs GAZETTE made about the defective assessment of Arapahoe county has had the effect of compelling a more equitable and fair assessment of property nearly all through the state.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Annual, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00;
Three Months, \$2.50.
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
For Annual, \$10.00; Six Months, \$5.00;
Three Months, \$2.50.
ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to
those of any establishment west of
the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and
desiring them discontinued will please make it known at
the business office where they will be properly attended
to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements
continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are made on the
list at expiration.
Mr. Harry Lee is the authorized collector and solicitor
for the Gazette Publishing Company.
No claims are allowed against any employee of the
GAZETTE to effect any of its accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be
handed in not later than 10 o'clock on the day before
advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do
not want any advertisements from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Sunday's Daily.

Under the provisions of the Medical bill,
the governor last Friday made the following
appointments: Regulars—W. H. Williams,
Jesse Hawes, Philip F. Weigel, C. M. Parker,
H. C. James, R. J. Collins, Homeopaths—B. A. Wheeler, W. R. Owens,
Eclectic—E. E. Hillis. The law fixes the first
meeting of the board in Denver, on Tuesday next.

Personal.

Prof. H. S. Jacobs and wife returned
yesterday from Chicago where they have been
spending several weeks.

Mr. Percy Williams returned yesterday
from a three week's hunt on the plains east
of the city. He says that the "small game"
was abundant and that he slaughtered considerable
of it.

Mrs. F. W. Beebe came down from
Idaho Springs, on the morning express
yesterday to make some arrangements
preparatory to the opening of the Beebe
house on the first of May.

Mr. W. E. Clemmer, who, for the past
year has been in the employ of Messrs. E. P.
Howbert & Co., left yesterday for his
home in Columbus, Ohio, where he will
spend some time and then go to Chicago
to accept a responsible position offered him.

Lieutenant W. R. Roby has been tendered
the commission of commissary on
General Howell's staff, with rank of captain.
Should Mr. Roby accept, the first
brigade, second division, C. N. G., will
have an efficient officer, and one that Com.
pany A. may be proud of.

Meeting of the El Paso County Horticultural Society.

The horticultural society held its regular
fortnightly meeting last evening in the library
rooms.

In the absence of President Parsons,
Major McAllister occupied the chair. The
secretary, Mr. Allen, was at his post. The
chairman stated that the subject for discussion
was the cultivation of plums and pears.

Mr. H. B. Snyder read a paper on the
subject of plum culture, dwelling at length
upon the wild plum of Colorado, and certain
other varieties that had done well here.

Col. De La Vergne gave his experience
in plum culture, and mentioned several
varieties that he thought would do well
here. He said that no one would hesitate
to plant the wild goose plum. It would do
well and was very prolific. He said that the
Miner plum would do well here. The colonel
gave many interesting facts touching the growth
of plums in the east.

Major McAllister stated that he had
planted two varieties of plums, the Lombard
and Gueye, and that both had done very
well, making a good growth. Neither had
been injured at all by the past two winters.

Mr. Gumm had planted two kinds of
plum trees several years ago. One had
been destroyed, the other, which he thought
was the wild goose plum, had done remarkably
well. Last year he had gathered about three
pecks of plums, the trees being so heavily laden,
that they had to be propped up to prevent
breaking.

Mr. Gumm said that the wild goose was
not one of the best plums, but it certainly
was hardy and would do well here.

Colonel De La Vergne asked whether
anyone present had ever known pear blight
here.

Major McAllister described a disease
that had affected one of his pear trees
which he thought was blight, it had injured
only the leaves however, and the branches
had leaved out again next year and had
since done well.

Mr. Charles Ayer gave his experience
of pear blight, running back for fifty years,
he spoke in an interesting manner for some
time, attributing pear blight almost altogether
to too heavy manuring with fresh
barn yard manure, causing too late and
vigorous growth of new wood. He thought
that trees should be cultivated but not
heavily manured. A small quantity of old
manure would be beneficial.

Mr. Ege spoke of the German prune.
He had planted it two years ago, but it
had badly winter killed.

The discussion was further participated
in by Mr. Condit, Mr. Hodgman and
others.

The society then adjourned to meet next
Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock, when a
general discussion of matters relating to
fruit culture will be in order.

LEADVILLE.

An Efficient Fire Department—Water Works—
Health of the Camp, &c.

From a Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.
LEADVILLE, March 31, 1881.—Leadville
has a really efficient fire department.
From the outset it has never failed to do
its duty promptly and successfully. A
signal instance of its efficiency was exhibited
at a large fire on West Second street,
Tuesday evening. A group of wooden
buildings, flanked on either side by other
wooden buildings, was burned to the
ground. At the height of the fire it looked
as though no human power could prevent
the destruction of the entire block, but the
firemen succeeded in checking the fire after
the destruction of five buildings.
The skill and pluck exhibited on this
occasion would have done credit to the
most experienced fire department in the
country.

Without our waterworks, no efforts of
our firemen, however skillful, would have
been sufficient to prevent the destruction
of the city. This has repeatedly been the
case. When these works were projected,
in an early day, the future of the camp
was not fully assured and the project involved
great risks financially. Capitalists were
found willing to take their chances, however,
and the camp owes them a recognition
which in all probability they never will
receive. Citizens are always ready to
complain at any fancied deficiency in
management, although the water supply
has been remarkably regular and the
quality, as a rule, perfect. Not even Colorado
Springs can boast of purer water. Not long
since a heated discussion arose as to the
purity of the hydrant water, resulting in the
discovery, after the most reliable analyses,
that it could not well be improved upon in
any respect.

The health of the camp is remarkably
good. Probably no city in the country of
similar population can safely compare records
with Leadville for the past six months. I
beg you will not be incredulous. It does
seem a strong statement after all the malicious
slanders of the past, but it can be verified
by the records.

The weather during the past two weeks
has been delightful. The streets of the
city are bare, and the snow is rapidly melting
in the foothills. Our winter has been
very endurable all through, without great
extremes. The snow storms have been
numerous, but without extreme cold. The
air is so dry as to make a difference in
effect of twenty degrees or so in comfort in
our favor, when compared with sea level.
From my experience of three winters in
Leadville, I conclude that the weather here
is vastly more equable, less subject to
extremes and sudden changes, than in
localities east of the Park Range, whether
in Colorado or further east. We are protected
largely from the violent winds which sweep
over the mountain ranges and consequently
get the full benefit of sunshine. As at
Colorado Springs, the storms frequently sweep
along the mountains and leave the valley to
receive the comfort of a bright sun-bath. The
great drawback to the climate at this elevation
is the extreme length of the winters, although
there is some compensation in the extreme
comforts of the summers. The upper valley
of the Arkansas must sooner or later become
a great summer resort for those who appreciate
real comfort.

The municipal political pot boils less
vigorous than last year. The fact is there
is less money on hand and the prospects
for making a big haul during the coming
year are not so promising. Less and smaller
lies are being told about the candidates,
although some of the means being employed
this year by both parties would be regarded
as foul almost anywhere else. It is a dirty
mess at best. The result is somewhat uncertain,
chances rather in favor of the democrats.
L. L. LOOMIS.

Sport in the Diamond.

The announcement that the College
Boys and D. & R. G. clubs were to play
another practice game of baseball on the
old ground in front of the Public School
yesterday afternoon drew out a goodly
number of spectators. The College Boys
won the toss for position and sent the D. &
R. G. boys to the field. Billy Lalanne
stepped to the home plate and opened the
game by sending a safe one to centre
which gave him two bases. Minter followed
and went out on three strikes. Stiles
tipped a foul to the catcher which gave
him a chance to retire to the rear. Cooper
sent a grounder to the shortstop which
headed him off before he reached the first
base and gave the College Boys an opportunity
to field for a while with one run to
their credit. The D. & R. G. boys opened
their first inning by sending Gesel-
brecht to the bat. He waited until he got
a ball that suited his taste and raised it to
centre which earned him his first bag. Stovell
sent him to third with a safe. One to left
field which insured a safe first. Curtiss strolled
up to the home plate with blood in his eye
and with the avowed intention of bringing
in his two predecessors. He kept his word,
for he sent a liner over the second baseman's
head, took his first, and gave Geselbrecht
a score. Douglass sustained the reputation
of his predecessors by tipping a weak but
safe one between first and second which
gave him first by a close shave and brought
him in another score. Willett couldn't resist
the temptation to lift one to centre with
the hopes of bringing in the two men

on base, but the centre fielder took it in
and bled his prospects. Kroning grabbed
his bat with a vengeance, and to a purpose,
the ball went spinning to a vacant spot
in the left field, bringing in the man of
the third and giving him second on error.
The next two men succumbed to the
wiles of the catcher and pitcher, one
being out on a foul tip and the other on
three strikes, thus ending the inning with
a score of six to one in their favor.

The College Boys commenced the second
inning with a two-base hit by Johnson.
Wing reeled on three strikes, as did also
Covert. Mackin and McIntire both scored
runs before Lalanne gave the second baseman
a fly which terminated the inning, leaving
them still two behind their opponents.
In the second, third and fourth innings
the D. & R. G. boys returned to the field
with goose eggs to their credit; and in the
second and third innings the College Boys
scored but only tally, making four innings
played by each nine, and the score six to five
in favor of the D. & R. G. club. Things
began to look slightly interesting and the
prospects of a close and exciting game were
promising.

In the fifth inning the College Boys got
the hang of Kroning's pitching and batted
his balls in all directions. At the same time
the fielders displayed some reckless playing,
and by numerous errors in connection with
strong batting allowed the College Boys to
add thirteen runs to their score. The cause
of the D. & R. G. boys was now a hopeless
one and in the next inning they only scored
two tallies leaving the result 18 to 8 in favor
of their opponents. Darkness here closed the
contest.

No eastern mail again yesterday. Is this
delay to continue all summer?

The board of commissioners of Arapahoe
county accompanied by Architect Meyers
visited Manitou last Friday to inspect the
quarries there for the purpose of learning
whether the stone would be suitable for the
new court house at Denver. The examination
was very satisfactory and the commissioners
decided at once to take Manitou stone for the
foundation walls. As soon as transportation
can be arranged the shipping of stone will
begin.

The bindery of the GAZETTE has just
received and put in working order, another
improved ruling machine, the amount of
work to be done requiring an increase of
facilities to accomplish it. The ruler is one
of the latest patterns, manufactured by
W. O. Hickok, at Harrisburg, Pa. The machine
is a handsome one and capable of doing
work of the most perfect description.

The eastern part of the county was
apparently visited yesterday by a heavy
storm, whether snow or rain we were unable
to learn.

Messrs. A. Sutton & Co., will occupy
their new store in the Opera House block
on the 15th inst. It is nearly ready for
occupation now as far as the shelving and
interior finish is concerned.

The mail pouch between this city, Pueblo
and Santa Cruz has been discontinued
by the order of Jerry N. Hill, chief head
clerk of the mail service. Packages will
be made up as heretofore for that route
and will be sent to the Denver, Pueblo
and Leadville agent.

Fireman's Association.

We announced yesterday that the executive
committee of the Colorado Fireman's
association would meet in this city on the
16th of April. The committee will then
decide between the wet and dry test for
hose. In this connection the Denver
News of yesterday says: "Communications
on that topic should be addressed to the
secretary, and ought to come in before,
not after, the rules are announced. The
present make-up of the executive committee
is as follows:

President—Hon. E. K. Stimson of Denver.

First Vice President—Chief R. B. Weiser
of Georgetown.

Second Vice President—Chief George J.
Dunbaugh of Pueblo.

Third Vice President—Chief N. P. Han-
nifin of Cheyenne.

Secretary—Captain James T. Smith of
Denver.

Treasurer—Chief John Pixley of Colorado
Springs.

"Several new departments will join this
year, while none of the old ones can be
counted out, as every company in the state
is square on the books, and this, together
with compliance with the rules, is the only
test of active membership. It is otherwise
perpetual. Once a department is admitted
no particular set of officers have the power
to take it out. That portion of the constitution
which treats of membership reads as follows:

Each and every fire department shall
be entitled to send, as delegate, its chief,
assistant chief, one member from each
board of aldermen, one delegate from
each fire company—and it shall be entitled
to representation in the association by
paying an initiation fee of five dollars, and
the sum of two dollars for each delegate
annually thereafter, as dues. Provided, that
no company shall hold membership in this
association if it fails or refuses to pay the
annual dues, whether such company be
represented at the annual meeting or not.

Services in the M. E. church South,
corner of Weber and Cucharas streets, at
11 o'clock on Sabbath morning. There
will be no service at night in consequence
of the union temperance meeting at the
Court House Hall.

From Tuesday's Daily.

City Council.

The city council met last evening in the
council room. Mayor Brown, pro tem.,
occupied the chair, and Aldermen Humphrey,
Walker, Crowell, Rogers and Johnson
were present.

President Tenney, of Colorado College,
addressed the council concerning the
planting of trees on the college grounds
and along the street in front of the college.
He agreed on behalf of the college to
plant these trees, some of them being on
the city's property, if the council would
give him the right to fence in the side walk
on the west side of Cascade avenue, at the
point referred to. The council, by a vote,
signified that they had no objections to the
building of the fence, provided turn stiles
be placed at the ends, so that those who
desired could use the walk.

The city clerk was instructed to purchase
300 trees to replace those which have
died. By a motion, the street commissioner
was instructed to direct the laborers at
what places to plant the trees.

Alderman Rogers moved that, as two
years ago an ordinance was passed de-
priving the city clerk of license fees, the
council now pay Mr. McGovney a fair
compensation for the amount he had thus
been deprived of. This motion was seconded
by Alderman Humphrey, who suggested
that the amount of back pay be placed
at \$200. This motion was put by Mayor
Brown and unanimously carried. The city
clerk was also allowed compensation
as purchasing agent at the rate of \$100
a year.

The following bills were audited and
passed after which the council adjourned
to meet next Monday evening:

Charles Walker, lumber	\$ 41.26
Russell & Alexander, water works material, etc.	745.74
Russell & Alexander, labor on water works	2,366.48
G. F. Brown, rent engine house, three months	60.00
John Stanley, rent council room, three months	45.00
El Paso county, board of prisoners	34.00
L. C. Dana, jailer's fees	9.00
Gazette Pub Co., printing	40.88
Thos S Baker, coal	8.60
Giles Crissey, lumber	16.25
C. M. Selvey, work on streets	139.32
Bacon's express, hauling pipe	65.60
Stevens & Rouse, livery	25.50
Almsworth Brown, glass, etc.	15.80
Murray & Platt, blacksmithing	5.75
Gazette Pub Co., printing	6.55
Sundus, running engine water works	53.20
Tate & Jeffery, stationery	18.25
A. J. Downing, hardware	18.85
Wm Scott, plumbing	9.80
Steele & Pierce, board	2.50
El Paso county, registration	7.50
W. H. Converse, 100 dog checks	8.00
A. A. McGovney, cash advanced, etc.	21.36
Geo. Collins, scavenger work	2.45
T. B. Finn, 4 1/2 days surveying	22.50
City officers, general salaries	250.83
Douglas Ely, sput water works	60.00
A. A. McGovney, collector water works	35.00
John Potter, collecting taxes	53.00
Abe Roberts, printing	10.50
Garbus Bentley, justice fees	7.70
Gas company, city gas	128.50
Sundry, Monument water works	51.60

County Commissioners.

The board of county commissioners met
yesterday afternoon at the Court House
Hall. All the members of the board were
present. A petition was received from
the citizens of Colorado City, asking that
James P. Easterly be appointed trustee in
place of Andrew Everhard, deceased. The
commissioners appointed Mr. Easterly to fill
the vacancy. Four road petitions were
received from the Divide and presented but
the board concluded to take no action regarding
them until \$25 was deposited in each case to
insure the county against loss in viewing
the routes asked for. The board will probably
remain in session three or four days during
which time they will view the Manitou and
Ute Pass road for the purpose of ascertaining
what improvements are needed.

The following bills were allowed:

M. C. Portis, fees	11.95
D. McShane, pauper account	20.00
L. McKinney, road work	108.00
Giles Crissey, lumber	6.36
J. S. Mackey, wood	3.00
Brigham & Johnson, meat for poor house	7.35
W. F. Gilton, jail	5.15
L. McKinney, road work	16.00
Duck & Lee, hardware	6.98
Aaron Bailey, janitor	25.45
F. E. Dow, jail	10.49
G. G. McCartney	3.00
Culver, fence, Hayne & Co., stationery	67.70
C. H. Dillon, fence around jail	15.00
W. D. Martin, posts for jail	20.00
L. McKinney, road work	57.25
G. S. Barnes, hardware	6.35
F. P. Wheeler, ash pit	9.00
L. Reece, work on jail	5.00
L. E. Sherman, groceries for jail	40.50
E. P. Howbert & Co., stationery	11.10
A. L. Millard, mattresses	12.00
D. J. Martin, goods for poor house	8.15
Gazette Publishing Co., stationery	44.00
E. T. Eaton, stationery freight	2.00
D. Moore, work on jail	5.77
A. D. Craigie, goods	4.25
Brigham & Johnson	33.88
Aaron Bailey, janitor	20.40
S. Sessler, groceries	7.95
W. G. Hopkins, wood	2.50
J. L. Marston & Co., plumbing	1.20
W. M. Beson, poor house	3.80
Mrs. Johnson, matron poor house	50.00
Aaron Bailey, janitor	26.50
W. M. Beson, beef	6.60
Chas Walker, lumber	81.98
T. T. Baker, agent	112.85
Mountaineer, printing	80.10

It has been remarked that the horsemen
of Colorado Springs are afflicted with the
cliptomania.

Mr. E. E. Griswold, formerly with
Aiken & Hunt, has accepted a position
with Mr. J. F. Love, the boot and shoe
man. Mr. Griswold is thoroughly conversant
with the business, and will take entire
charge of the business of Mr. Love.

Teachers' Monthly Report.

Principal Parker of the public schools
hands us the following report of all grades
for the month ending April 1st: He in-
forms us that the storm made the record
of absences much greater than usual. The
report is as follows:

Whole number in attendance 395 |

Average number belonging 490 |

Average daily attendance 406 |

Aggregate attendance 1850 |

Number half-days absence 89 |

Number unexcused 93 |

Number cases of indisposition 167 |

Number unexcused 74 |

Number pupils suspended 2 |

Number receiving corporal punishment 2 |

Election at Colorado City.

The municipal election at Colorado
City took place yesterday and last evening.
The town was given over to a general
jollification over the result. Several tickets
were in the field and the votes were in
some cases rather scattering. The ticket
elected was as follows: For trustees,
Henry Templeton, William Johnson,
Oscar Eberhart, J. A. Monahan and
Charles Stokbridge; town clerk and
treasurer, James D. Fulkner; street
commissioner, James Starr; town constable,
William Templeton.

Personal.

Mr. Charles Weatherby returned from
the east on Sunday, accompanied by his
family.

Mrs. Myra Moore and her daughter,
Jennie Moore, formerly residents of Colorado
Springs, have returned to the city and
will remain here permanently.

Mr. Thomas Darby, chief engineer of
the Denver Southern railroad, is in the
city. Mr. Darby was formerly a resident
of Colorado Springs, and was for some
a our county surveyor.

J. H. Fletcher, Esq., well known in
this city, returned from his winter's visit
to Prince Edward's Island, his old home,
yesterday. Before leaving Charlottetown
he was given a banquet at which all the
chief citizens of the Island were present.

The Stevens theatrical company passed
through the city Sunday morning on their
way to Leadville where they will play a
week's engagement. The company will
probably appear here and at Pueblo some-
time during the month.

Some graceless being poisoned one of
George Turney's hounds on Saturday
night.

A corps of surveyors in charge of Chief
Engineer Tom Darby, are now engaged
in running the preliminary line for the
Denver Southern railroad. The party are
now working just east of the city.

On Saturday Captain DeCoursey sold
the Pullen ranch, and since January 1st
has sold a number of others at figures
ranging from \$2,000 to \$11,000 each.

Miss Minnie Palmer will appear in
Court House Hall next Friday and Satur-
day evenings, supported by an excellent
company, of which she is the star. Miss
Palmer will open her season here with the
two-act comedy of "Boarding School." The
Gaiety Company has had a very suc-
cessful season, and have everywhere been
received with great favor.

Manitou Letter List.

The following are the letters remaining in
the postoffice at Manitou, Colo., April 1st,
1881:

Adams, Frank	Jackson, Wm
Bailey, Thos G	Kern, J W
Commons, Jas	Lewis, Chas
Conway, A T	MacShan, Mary J
Garvey, A T	Paterson, Martin
Gentry, Jas	Roe, C H
Greene, Ellis	Rowe, Wm
Houston, Thos	Scott, Walter
Hart, Wm	Swazy, Frank
Hathaway, Geo W	White, Frank

To obtain any of the above please call for
advertisers, giving the date of this list.
A. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The county commissioners yesterday
took a ride of inspection over the Manitou
and Ute pass roads. We have an idea
that the Manitou road needs something to
keep the bottom from falling out of it
every time it gets a little damp.

Sheriff Smith has drawn the fol-
lowing jurors for the next term of the dis-
trict court which convenes on next Mon-
day, the 11th inst:

Grand Jurors—R. M. Chambers, S. E.
Sessions, A. Augustine, W. A. Bell, W. H.
Gumm, Ivory Phillips, James Corry, Thos.
Brigham, C. H. Cell, J. M. Bolton, James
Benedict and Giles Crissey.

Petit Jurors—William Clark, Judson
Baine, J. F. Pracht, M. D. Swisher, E. W.
Giddings, P. A. Duncan, Robert Baisey, C.
E. Aiken, R. W. Anderson, M. Drake, C.
A. Lee, Woodrow Douglass, C. H. White,
A. Cree, Theo. Ingalsby, C. A. Kindberg,
S. B. Wright, Wm. Lennox, S. B. Wes-
terfield, Geo. Boeshenz, William Rea, L.
M. Arnold, J. H. Carbaugh and A. L.
Carpenter.

The dead trees along Nevada avenue
are being dug up and their places filled
with new ones, recently purchased by
order of the council.

Mr. Percy Williams is occupying his
old position at George Turney's jewelry
store.

Mr. B. G. Wilson has closed up his
cigar store, and the room formerly occu-
pied by him will again be used by Mr.
Tolliver as an addition to his barber shop.

RUBY CAMP.

Ore Discovered Worth a Dollar a Pound.

From the Regular Correspondent of the GAZETTE.

RUBY CAMP, March 30.—For ten days
past the weather has been clear and warm.
On slopes facing the sun the snow has set-
tled to three or four feet, and in some
shaded places it has gone down consider-
ably. It is generally thought the depth of
the snow is a third less than at this time
last year. This fine weather is putting
new life in the camp. On Elk creek there
are twice as many men at work
as there were ten days ago, and it is prob-
ably the

CITY ELECTION.

Very Little Excitement and a Rather Small Vote.

The city election passed off yesterday with hardly any excitement. The only struggle was that over the office of mayor, and even this contest was a languid one. The regular nominee for mayor, the Hon. Matt France, was opposed by Col. De La Vergne, but neither of the gentlemen were active in the contest. The regular ticket was headed "Citizen's Prohibition Ticket" and the opposition ballot bore the title of "Prohibition Ticket."

Some of the friends of Mr. D. W. Robbins in the fourth ward caused his name to be placed upon the prohibition ticket. Mr. Robbins declined to run and caused a placard to be printed to that effect and posted on the door of the engine house where the vote of the fourth ward was polled.

The vote of the city, notwithstanding the various complications which preceded the election was a small one amounting in all to 362. There were a few scattering votes for persons whose names we do not give, although the entire number of votes is given. The vote by wards was as follows:

FIRST WARD.
France, for Mayor . . . 71
De La Vergne, for Mayor . . . 15
Stark, for Treasurer . . . 86
Wilson, for Alderman . . . 86
Total vote in the Ward . . . 86

SECOND WARD.
France, for Mayor . . . 59
De La Vergne, for Mayor . . . 19
Stark, for Treasurer . . . 77
Wheeler, for Alderman . . . 73
Scattering . . . 2
Total vote in the Ward . . . 79

THIRD WARD.
France, for Mayor . . . 51
De La Vergne, for Mayor . . . 10
Stark, for Treasurer . . . 63
Noble, for Alderman . . . 56
Scattering . . . 6
Total vote in the Ward . . . 69

FOURTH WARD.
France, for Mayor . . . 82
De La Vergne, for Mayor . . . 39
Stark, for Treasurer . . . 127
Himebaugh, for Alderman . . . 97
Scattering . . . 2
Total vote in the Ward . . . 128

The total vote for each candidate will be readily seen by a glance at the following

TABLE OF TOTALS:
France . . . 263
De La Vergne . . . 83
Stark . . . 353
Total vote in city . . . 362

As we have said the only contest of any note was that for the office of mayor and to this the Hon. Matt France was elected by a majority of 180 votes. Mr. Stark was re-elected without opposition and Messrs. Wilson, Wheeler, Noble and Himebaugh were chosen aldermen.

City Council.

The city council held a special meeting in the council chamber, last evening, present Aldermen Giddings, Johnson, Crowell, Humphrey, Lennox and Walker. Owing to the absence of Mayor Brown, *pro tem.*, Alderman Walker was asked to preside. The principal object of the meeting was to take some definite action in reference to the main ditch, as Mr. Lombard, to whom was entrusted the making of the needed repairs at their March meeting, had neglected to do the work. The council realized that the work must be done at once, and as Messrs. Russell & Alexander were present at the meeting, they were asked to make some proposition as to how the work should be done. Mr. Alexander said that they could give the work their immediate attention and Mr. Alexander made a proposition to the effect that they would assume control of the contract provided the council would allow them a commission for their services of 20 per cent. on the amount expended for labor. They agreed to furnish all tools needed for the work and gave the council to understand that no commission would be charged on the amount of money expended for lumber and other necessary material. The council accepted their offer and empowered Russell & Alexander to employ an engineer at the expense of the city to establish a grade. The work is to be commenced and completed as soon as possible.

It was suggested by Alderman Crowell that the council take some action in regard to the valve at Manitou which was ordered removed. After giving the question some consideration it was moved that the valve at Manitou be taken out unless the city of Manitou give Colorado Springs within ten days some guarantee for the payment of \$1,140, which is the amount claimed by the city for damages incurred by the bursting of the Manitou mains. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Alderman Johnson the council instructed the city clerk to employ Mr. J. F. Carr to collect the pole tax, he, Carr, to receive ten per cent. of the amount collected as payment for his services. This concluded the evening's work and the council adjourned.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending April 6th 1881:

De Witt, Joseph L. Reynolds, C. M.
Ferin, Miss Kate Robinson, Mrs. Harriet
Givens, Jas. 3 Smith, Dewitt R.
Hanna, Chas. G. Yeomans, Jennie

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.
E. I. FRIS, PM.

Horticultural Society's Fair.

We have received the premium list and rules and regulations of the first June fair of the Colorado State Horticultural society of Denver, Colorado. The list is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 35 pages and was prepared by Mr. W. E. Fabor who is corresponding secretary of the society. We notice that Major Henry McAllister, of this county, is one of the vice-presidents of the society. The fair will open Tuesday, June 21st, and will continue for three consecutive days. In the address to exhibitors we find the following:

Our friends who propose to exhibit are requested to make a note of the special premiums offered by the friends of the organization. We call special attention of exhibitors in the department of Floriculture and class embracing window plants. This premium is offered with special reference to giving an object lesson to all those who wish to engage in window gardening. Our several departments will be supervised by the best practical talent at command, so that such arrangement can be made of each department and class as shall be instructive to all. We have made a personal inspection of the facilities at Manitou to make a creditable display, and speak advisedly when we say our exhibition will demonstrate that Colorado, in favorable localities, is not a treeless, cheerless plain, but has facilities to make a garden of their beautiful valley to other states bordering of their agricultural facilities. The greenhouse facilities of Denver, and acreage of ground in its vicinity devoted to the culture of fruits, flowers, and kitchen garden vegetables, are equal to other towns situated in more pretentious localities, and we expect our exhibition to prove a great superiority to many. The intelligence, culture, and wealth of the citizens of Denver, superadded to the bright, sunny atmosphere of Colorado, make it a choice locality for a floral, horticultural, and pomological display. We confidently expect the active co-operation of the prominent horticulturists in the different localities of the state. We expect liberal concessions from the different railroads during our fair, in the way of rates of freight on articles for exhibition, and excursion rates on passenger fare for those attending our fair. A capacious and well arranged hall in the populous portion of the city will be secured as an exhibition hall.

Trees are being planted to a greater extent this spring than ever before.

Vacant lots are now looked after very carefully by their owners who see in them a prospective fortune for real estate is going up.

From Thursday's Daily.

The engineers of the Denver Southern railroad were busy yesterday at the court house in making a profile drawing of the course of the road.

The Beebe house at Manitou will be opened on the 20th inst. in order to accommodate the large excursion party which is expected to reach here from the east on the 23rd inst.

Although the new schedule on the Denver and Rio Grande has shortened to quite an extent the running time the trains as a general thing arrive on time. Travel over the Santa Fe is now exceedingly heavy and it is estimated that one hundred passengers are daily transferred to the D. & R. G. trains at Pueblo. The day trains passing through this city carry few passengers in comparison to night trains which are always crowded. This is probably owing to the fact that no connection is made by the Santa Fe with the day trains on the D. & R. G.

The Fort Collins Courier, of March 31st, comes to us this week with a handsome cut of the new opera house, just completed, and an extended description. The opera house block, has a frontage of 100 feet on College avenue, with a depth of seventy-five feet, and is three stories in height. The building is owned by the Larimer County Bank, Jay H. Boughton, C. P. Miller, M. F. Thomas and P. S. Balcom. In addition to the cut of the opera house, this number of the Courier has a number of cuts representing the principal buildings of Larimer county. The paper shows great enterprise upon the part of its publishers.

Greenleaf Mining Company.

The annual meeting of the above company came off last evening in the office of the president—Dr. T. G. Horn. The following gentlemen were elected officers: President—Dr. E. A. Lee; vice-president—Thomas Shideler; secretary—J. H. Fletcher; treasurer—G. S. Alcorn. The mines of this company—six in number—are located in the Rock creek district of the Elk Mountains. Some of the claims are very promising and steps have been taken to develop them during the coming season.

How Denver Jurors Decide.

The Denver Republican of yesterday contains the following account of the manner in which a jury in that city reached its decision. The story is as follows: "Pat. Fraine, one of Denver's saloon-keepers, was recently tried for a violation of the license laws. The facts involved are very interesting, and show the careless manner in which the city records are kept, and the slovenly manner in which the public business is transacted. But as those will be fully developed under oath in the county court, to which an appeal has been made, it is the purpose at this time simply to show the peculiar and rather startling manner in which the verdict was arrived at. The jury stood eleven for conviction and one—'Windy' Clarke—for acquittal. Mr. Clarke felt certain that he was right, and held out for many hours. The jury was composed of a jovial, jolly set, and while they were disposing of a bottle of whisky, the balloting was kept up steadily. Four hundred ballots were taken. Occasionally two votes for acquittal were recorded, and again Mr. Clarke stood solitary and alone. Finally it was suggested that a game of seven up, of 10 straight points, be played to decide whether Mr. Fraine should be found guilty or be acquitted. Mr. Clarke was to represent acquittal, the balance of the jury to select a man to play for the side of the house. In the meantime one of the jurors slipped out and secured a pack of cards. On his return the arrangements had been all completed, and the game was at once begun. It was a closely contested game, the points being made evenly and slowly. The fates were again decided by one point. That decided the verdict. Mr. Clarke surrendered gracefully. It is to be hoped that this novel and uncertain plan of administering justice will not come into general practice, even in the justices' court."

County Commissioners.

The county commissioners continued their session yesterday, and nearly accomplished all the business of the spring meeting. They visited the jail and found it in its usual neat and clean condition, and expressed great satisfaction with the manner in which it is conducted by Sheriff Smith and Deputy Sheriff Dana.

The petitions for certain roads on the Divide, presented some months ago, were not granted for several good reasons one of which was that the roads asked for were parallel with other roads now in existence, which supply the needs of the people of that section of the county.

Repairs will be made on the Ute Pass road, and on that portion of the Manitou road which comes under the jurisdiction of the county.

It was decided by the commissioners that it was not expedient to open the road asked for from Judge Douglas' ranch to Colorado Springs, a petition for which had been presented.

The bid of A. L. Millard for the burial of paupers was accepted by the commissioners it being the lowest bid received by them.

The firm of Peck & Farrar, butchers, was granted the contract for furnishing the jail and poor house with meat.

Court House Hall was leased to the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city for the use of that congregation for Sunday services from the first of May until the new church edifice, now building, shall be completed.

The following bills were audited and allowed, after which the commissioners adjourned to meet at the court house this morning:

Thos Laughlin, milk for poor house . . . \$ 4.30
Tribb & Jeffery, stationery . . . 5.75
Matt France, coal . . . 81.95
F E Robinson, drugs . . . 12.10
Conant & Thedings, groceries . . . 110.11
A C Elliott, J. P. fees . . . 10.10
G H Stewart, coroner's fees . . . 6.00
L C Dana, constable fees . . . 3.10
Jurors, coroner's inquest, F J Hand . . . 15.00
L C Dana, sheriff's fees . . . 67.70
Lanthus Bentley, J. P. fees . . . 68.45
Pauper account . . . 300.00
E J Eaton, county clerk's fees . . . 19.15
A A McGovney, assessor's fees . . . 200.00
M Riggs, witness fees . . . 10.50
J C Woodbury, county commissioner's fees . . . 27.50
C R Husted, county commissioner's fees . . . 24.80
Matt France, county commissioner's fees . . . 20.00
Knox Wilbur, lumber for bridges . . . 14.45
Arapahoe county, court costs Davidson case . . . 219.00
G S Barnes, hardware . . . 20.18
Mackey & Co, wood for jail . . . 5.00
Jas P Easterly, county superintendent's fees . . . 171.98
Colorado Mountaineer, printing . . . 10.50
Thos Hughes, groceries . . . 4.20
Dunke & Lee, hardware . . . 5.65
Walter Smith, sheriff's fees . . . 295.50
Thos Pascoe, bread . . . 35.00
Giddings & Stillman, goods for poor house . . . 33.25
John Wilson, jury fees . . . 17.50
E C Kimball, county physician's fees . . . 125.00
S B Westfield, goods for county . . . 30.05
Bruso & Walsh, work on court house . . . 33.30
Gazette Publishing company, printing . . . 7.90

Personal.

Mr. Peter Becker of Leadville was in the city yesterday. He expects to return home to-day.

Messrs. Alex Harrence, Harry Spence and Mr. Fisher returned yesterday from an extended hunting trip in the southern part of the state. They spent the most time in San Luis park where they found abundance of game, and all of the party reported a successful trip.

CRESTED BUTTE.

Some Information Concerning The SURTIS Town.

We have received a handsomely printed pamphlet devoted to the description of Gunnison county and Crested Butte. The book contains several accurate and valuable maps and a large amount of information concerning the amount of which it treats. The correctness of the information conveyed is an especial recommendation of the book's author says:

"Care has been taken not to overstate the case in any particular, as the truth in the case is so extraordinary as to be almost incredible to strangers, and the fear has been lest even these moderate statements should cast discredit upon the whole story, and by that means the possibility of bettered condition, a happier home, and even fortunes for many readers be lost."

The questions especially answered are the following:

What is the exact location of Crested Butte?
Why is that point better than another?
What is the need of any town?
What has been done?

What are the prospects for the future?
Following is a description of the location of Crested Butte: "The town is situated in a beautiful valley about two miles wide, at the point where Coal creek and Washington gulch empty into Slate river. It is outside the reservation line, and patents have been obtained for most of the land and are being secured for the balance, there being no conflict of titles."

"The river runs along one side of the town and on two other sides bluffs covered with timber shut off the valley winds, which make Gunnison and Gothic cities so undesirable for residence or business. The land upon which the town stands is dry and hard, with no swampy low places, and for the most part is practically level, having only grade enough to give good drainage—about eight inches in one hundred feet."

"The outlook is the most magnificent of any town in the state. The eye takes in at one glance a score of peaks, rugged and variously colored, ranging in altitude from 12,000 to 14,000 feet, and with the aid of a glass the observer, even at this early day, can from his own windows look into the openings of more mines on the surrounding mountain sides than he will have the patience to count. The climate is simply delicious and the altitude the most desirable of all mountain heights—8,000 feet."

The officers of the town company are as follows: Wm. T. Holt, president; Geo. H. Holt, vice-president; Howard F. Smith, secretary and treasurer. The agents are Morgan, French & Co., Denver; Day & Jones, Leadville, and Captain DeCoursey, of this city. Captain DeCoursey has at his office a large map of the town and is empowered to sell lots at low prices. To encourage settlers and investors a certain per cent. of the price paid for any lot will be refunded to the owner on the completion of a building within a certain specified time after purchase. The proceeds derived from the sale of these lots will go toward repaying the large amount of money which has been and will be expended upon the land in improvements of a public character.

NOT EVEN "STANDING ROOM ONLY."

Those Anxious to See the Opera House are Requested to Await the Opening Night.

The proprietors of the opera house are putting forth their utmost efforts to get the building ready for opening on the 18th instant, and workmen are busy both day and night. The chairs for the auditorium arrived yesterday and they will commence placing them in position to-day. We are requested by the proprietors of the opera house to request that no visitors make application for admittance to the building at any time between now and the time of opening. They will have all that they can possibly do to get the auditorium ready for opening and the admittance of visitors only tends to delay the work. For several nights past the bright lights in the building have attracted the attention of many who were anxious to see the interior, and there has been a constant demand for admittance.

At the owners' request we state that in the future they will strictly enforce the rule, which admits none to the building except the employees. It will only be a short time for them to wait until the 18th, when all can have an opportunity to see it and when completed the effect will be much better. If every one realized what inconvenience was caused no one would ask for admittance.

Mr. E. S. Alexander and wife left for the east via the Santa Fe route yesterday morning.

Mr. John C. Glover, a former employee of the GAZETTE, went south yesterday morning, en route for Del Norte, where he has accepted the position of foreman of the Del Norte Prospector.

Mr. A. D. Cowell, a former resident of this city, was on Tuesday elected a member of the Leadville city council.

Mayor France proposes to give the city immediately a good spring cleaning. He probably will meet with some obstacles, but will have the hearty support of the city generally. Let every violator of the ordinance be punished.

College Notes.

Contributed.

Prof. Loud has again made his appearance after a severe attack of the mumps. The Friday afternoon exercises this term will consist of declarations and recitations. There are to be three classes organized, under Professors Sheldon, Smith and Bump, and the first of the term will be spent in drilling.

The following is the programme for this term:

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:30 to 9:00 Anatomy	8:30 to 9:00 Anatomy	8:30 to 9:00 Anatomy	8:30 to 9:00 Anatomy	8:30 to 9:00 Anatomy
9:00 to 9:30 Physiology	9:00 to 9:30 Physiology	9:00 to 9:30 Physiology	9:00 to 9:30 Physiology	9:00 to 9:30 Physiology
9:30 to 10:00 Natural History	9:30 to 10:00 Natural History	9:30 to 10:00 Natural History	9:30 to 10:00 Natural History	9:30 to 10:00 Natural History
10:00 to 10:30 English Literature	10:00 to 10:30 English Literature	10:00 to 10:30 English Literature	10:00 to 10:30 English Literature	10:00 to 10:30 English Literature
10:30 to 11:00 French	10:30 to 11:00 French	10:30 to 11:00 French	10:30 to 11:00 French	10:30 to 11:00 French
11:00 to 11:30 German	11:00 to 11:30 German	11:00 to 11:30 German	11:00 to 11:30 German	11:00 to 11:30 German
11:30 to 12:00 History	11:30 to 12:00 History	11:30 to 12:00 History	11:30 to 12:00 History	11:30 to 12:00 History
12:00 to 12:30 Mathematics	12:00 to 12:30 Mathematics	12:00 to 12:30 Mathematics	12:00 to 12:30 Mathematics	12:00 to 12:30 Mathematics
12:30 to 1:00 Science	12:30 to 1:00 Science	12:30 to 1:00 Science	12:30 to 1:00 Science	12:30 to 1:00 Science
1:00 to 1:30 Latin	1:00 to 1:30 Latin	1:00 to 1:30 Latin	1:00 to 1:30 Latin	1:00 to 1:30 Latin
1:30 to 2:00 Greek	1:30 to 2:00 Greek	1:30 to 2:00 Greek	1:30 to 2:00 Greek	1:30 to 2:00 Greek
2:00 to 2:30 Logic	2:00 to 2:30 Logic	2:00 to 2:30 Logic	2:00 to 2:30 Logic	2:00 to 2:30 Logic
2:30 to 3:00 Metaphysics	2:30 to 3:00 Metaphysics	2:30 to 3:00 Metaphysics	2:30 to 3:00 Metaphysics	2:30 to 3:00 Metaphysics
3:00 to 3:30 Ethics	3:00 to 3:30 Ethics	3:00 to 3:30 Ethics	3:00 to 3:30 Ethics	3:00 to 3:30 Ethics
3:30 to 4:00 Aesthetics	3:30 to 4:00 Aesthetics	3:30 to 4:00 Aesthetics	3:30 to 4:00 Aesthetics	3:30 to 4:00 Aesthetics
4:00 to 4:30 Political Economy	4:00 to 4:30 Political Economy	4:00 to 4:30 Political Economy	4:00 to 4:30 Political Economy	4:00 to 4:30 Political Economy
4:30 to 5:00 Social Science	4:30 to 5:00 Social Science	4:30 to 5:00 Social Science	4:30 to 5:00 Social Science	4:30 to 5:00 Social Science
5:00 to 5:30 Philosophy	5:00 to 5:30 Philosophy	5:00 to 5:30 Philosophy	5:00 to 5:30 Philosophy	5:00 to 5:30 Philosophy
5:30 to 6:00 Literature	5:30 to 6:00 Literature	5:30 to 6:00 Literature	5:30 to 6:00 Literature	5:30 to 6:00 Literature
6:00 to 6:30 History	6:00 to 6:30 History	6:00 to 6:30 History	6:00 to 6:30 History	6:00 to 6:30 History
6:30 to 7:00 Geography	6:30 to 7:00 Geography	6:30 to 7:00 Geography	6:30 to 7:00 Geography	6:30 to 7:00 Geography

In each case the first recitation is heard by Professor Sheldon, the second by Professor Loud, and the third by Miss Bump. The blank indicates no recitation.

I would like to correct a statement made by the "Student of the Mountaineer" in the last week's issue in regard to the dancing. In the first place, Professor Sheldon learned of the matter by one of the parties going to him to get permission to dance in the college building. In the meantime some of the students were cleaning the floor, but stopped as soon as it was learned that they could not dance. President Tenney invited the students to his house. There was a little dancing and President Tenney closed the evening with prayer.

Friday morning President Tenney, in announcing the meeting of the college union for Saturday evening, April 9th, said that he would deem it an insult if those who used his house with their heels for dancing should not use it on their knees for praying.

Simon Cameron's First Book.

From the Philadelphia Press.

"General Cameron's mother," said an old friend, "was a great woman. She labored for her children with a zeal and energy of which few beings are capable, and it was her teaching and example, as well as native mental force, which marked the life of her boys with those strong characteristics which have enabled them to make their mark in life. The old store keeper in Maytown, the little hamlet in Lancaster county, where General Cameron was born, said my informant, often told of his struggle for his first book in geography. He was only eight or nine years old when he became far enough advanced in elementary education to study geography, and he approached the teacher with the desire of his heart. The teacher promised if he could get a book to put him in the class. It cost a dollar, and even pennies were scarce in his home. He consulted his mother and they together planned for the geography. She entered heartily into her son's ambition."

AN OLD KINDNESS REMEMBERED.

After three months of effort enough of the odds and ends of the family economy left from the daily demand for bread was saved up. These were carried to the country store by the boy who has since written so strongly upon the pages of his country's political history. When they were weighed and counted the merchant shook his head and said: "There is only seventy-three cents' worth, Simon, and the book costs a dollar." Had he to account of the struggle he had made to accumulate what he had brought and still the prize was far away, the tears sprang to his eyes. The merchant relented, and, taking him by the shoulder, said, "Simon, you are a good boy; you shall have the book, and you can pay me the other twenty-seven cents when you get it." He not only lived long enough, said his friend, to pay the twenty-seven cents, but to do the man who thus served his childish ambition many kindnesses. His respect for him who did the service is to this day simply sublime, and his veneration for the place where these early struggles began are as marked as his fidelity to his friendships. The house where he was born he bought recently and gave as a paragon to the church where his wife worshiped, and the Donegal farm, which is a model of an estate and a paradise in surroundings and equipments, was purchased because his ancestors were tenants there before the revolution.

Prince William and His Bride.

Berlin Correspondence London Times.

In leading to the bride-elect Prince William of Germany is known to be following the simple dictates of his heart; to dispel the slightest notion of his meditating a marriage of convenience. The origin of the attachment between the prince and princess may probably be traced to a certain hunting party invited not so very long ago to Castle Primkenau, the seat of the Augustenburg family in Silesia, of which the prince was a favored member. On the 2nd of June last, six months after the death of Prince Albert of Wedgwood, the princely pair about to be wedded were ceremoniously betrothed (a form and contract of greater importance in Germany than in England) at castle Babelsberg, the emperor's beautiful country seat on the wooded heights of the Havel, near Pots-

dam, in presence of the royal family of Prussia and Schleswig Holstein Sonderburg Augustenburg. All the emperor's court was there too, including Prince Bismarck, who, since this, does not seem to have deemed any public or private ceremony or reception sufficiently attractive to lure him from the social solitude, he so much delights in. In the interval Princess Augusta Victoria has passed some considerable time in England, while the emperor has once or twice granted his grandson leave of absence in strict military form to fly over to Cumberland Lodge on a visit to his bride.

Prince William has his full share of the immense popularity of his house, and the numbers of costly wedding presents and congratulatory addresses that have poured in here from all directions, together with the enthusiastic reception which welcomed the public entry of his bride, show that his fellow-countrymen approve the step he is taking, and that they are also resolved to extend their sympathy and their welcome to the fair elect of his heart.

The Early Fruit Trade in San Francisco.

Virginia City, Nev., Enterprise.

Mr. John Piper was the first fruit dealer in San Francisco, going to that city from New York in April, 1853. Mr. Piper says that the first box of apples of Pacific coast production which reached San Francisco came in the same year from Oregon, the raisers having brought fruit trees with them across the plains. Mr. Piper purchased the lot for \$2.50 per pound, and retailed them at from \$1 to \$4 and even \$5 apiece. The next steamer brought another box, which Mr. Piper secured for \$1.12 apiece, and sold them again to two lads for \$1.37 apiece, who in turn peddled them out at from \$3 to \$5 apiece.

During the winter of 1853-54 Mr. Piper and Mr. Andrews, who was then engaged in the hardware business on Davis street, ordered 4,000 or 5,000 pounds of apples from New York by steamer, paying fifty cents a pound for freight. The apples were packed in sawdust in closed tin cans. The apples when first opened had a delicious flavor, but turned black in half an hour afterward from the effect of the heat during the twenty days' voyage. Mr. Piper adopted a suggestion from some one to preserve the apples by picking them in salt water, and sold them pickled for fifty cents apiece, at which price they were readily disposed of. The fruit dealer noticed, however, that customers after taking one bite would generally throw away the apple. He was afterward advised to bake the pickled apples, by way of variety, and actually sold several hundred dollars' worth baked for a half dollar apiece.

The first peaches which reached San Francisco, 1854, came from a ranch at Napa, and sold as high as \$2.50 a dozen. Retail, cherries of Oregon growth were introduced the same year. Mr. Piper purchased the first lot for \$2.50 a pound. Putting them in a clothes basket he retailed them on the street for twenty five cents a piece and afterward sold them in the store for \$5 a pound.

Strawberries arrived from Alameda in 1854-55, and cost \$4 a pound wholesale, and heaped up in French soup bowls, holding a half pound each, were retailed for \$5 a bowl. Pears, which came into the market about the same time, retailed at a high figure. Mr. Piper remembers getting \$1 for a single pear.

Oranges, which were first brought by steamer from San Juan, the terminus of the route of the Nicaragua steamers, in 1854, brought \$90 per 1,000, wholesale. Limes brought up from Acapulco were worth \$60 per 1,000; pineapples \$40 per 1,000; bananas, \$25 a bunch.

Perhaps no American woman ever woke up to find herself famous more unexpectedly than Miss Hardaker, the author of the notable "Ethics of Sex," which appeared in the North American Review last year. For more than four hours we sat before the glowing fire in a softly shaded light, while she talked to me of science and religion, of unity and pantheism, of German philosophy and transcendentalism, of Goethe and of George Eliot. She told me of her years of life in Germany, of the Court Theatre, and of men of letters whom she knew. The past and the future were alike touched in those quiet, cool sentences of hers, and I listened—listened. Miss Hardaker is a lady of Scotch descent—a Maine girl, but she naturally gravitated to Boston, and she has all the undemonstrative nature and the firm poise that distinguishes the Caledonian race. In this city of art and letters, and brilliant social circles, she leads a life so quiet, as to be almost primitive in its simplicity, but not from necessity. She has more invitations than she can catalogue, but being deeply engaged in philosophical study, she declines them all. For that species of work termed "potboilers," which seems the inevitable penalty of the intellectual life, she contributes to a local weekly known as the Free Religious Index. For the rest she is absorbed in Huxley and Darwin, in Kant, Spinoza, and supremely over all, in Goethe.—[Boston correspondent Chicago Times.

ASH-TONIC

The great remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Disorders and Functional Derangements attendant upon Debility. In 1-2 1b. bottles, 75 cents. Six bottles, \$4. Accredited Physicians and Clergymen supplied with retail prices, money to accompany order. Sold by Druggists and by D. B. Dewey & Co., 46 Dey St., New York.

A drizzle of rain turning into a slight snow gave variety to our spring weather last evening.

The funeral of Mrs. Isabella Brown, a sister of Mr. Donald McKenzie, of this city will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The tramps have opened their untamed spring trade in the city. Numerous complaints are coming in from the officers.

Those who neglect spring seats until the last moment will find themselves out of luck, at the Minnie Palmer "Boarding School," this evening.

Miss E. M. Johnson has a class in drawing at the college on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, at 3:30. Twenty lessons are given for five dollars.

Reserved seats for Minnie Palmer's Boarding School can be obtained at Aiken & Hunt's to-day without extra charge. The play is worth seeing.

The county commissioners adjourned yesterday after the transaction of some routine business. They will hold a special short session at the close of district court.

The building boom is in full progress now in this city. There are a large number of houses in course of erection, and we learn of many more for which plans are being prepared.

Prof. Strieby's chemistry lectures at the college continue this term, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, at half-past two. These lectures are free to the public, excepting a charge of two dollars a term for janitor fee.

The maple sugar sociable, to be given in the Methodist church this evening, promises to be a very pleasant affair. Maple sugar on ice, as well as biscuit, together with cake and coffee, will be provided in abundance. No admission fee will be charged.

Mr. F. G. Rowe, the real estate agent, sold yesterday another fine lot on Nevada avenue, 150 feet front on the avenue by 100 feet front on the college reservation. The purchaser, Mr. John Russell, of the firm of Russell & Alexander, designs building at once. Mr. Rowe has sold quite a number of lots on the avenue of late and reports the demand for desirable building lots in the best portions of the city as quite active.

The subscription list which is being circulated for the purpose of raising a reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have been implicated in the indiscriminate poisoning of dogs, now amounts to about one hundred and fifty dollars. As soon as a sufficient amount is secured the matter will be placed in the hands of an officer, who will put forth his utmost efforts to bring the offenders to justice.

Messrs. S. P. Kirkpatrick and James Robinson have purchased the Bon Ton restaurant from C. W. Bratton and they will continue the restaurant business under the firm name of Messrs. Robinson & Kirkpatrick. Both gentlemen are experienced hotel men and are well-known to many of our citizens. Mr. Kirkpatrick was for some time connected with Mr. McMillan while he was the proprietor of the Central hotel. He was also for years in the hotel business in Ohio. The Bon Ton has the advantage of a splendid location and we are confident that under the new management it will soon rank as the best in the city.

No regard seems to be given to the notice inserted in the GAZETTE some time ago and the cows are still allowed to run at large upon the street. Last night Marshal Beall reported that he had ten cows in the pound and was still gathering them in. Complaints come from many persons throughout the city in reference to the depredations committed by the cows.

Eastern Prices for Wool.

We have received from Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia, the following circular concerning the current rates for wool: "Trade continues quiet. Manufacturers have been cautious buyers, but generally their stocks of raw material are small and some are disposed to buy sufficient to last them until new wool arrives. Many holders are becoming anxious and are disposed to meet buyers' views and close the season's business. Some, however, are holding for an expected improvement, but as manufactured woolen goods are low and slow of sale there seems to be little room for an advance in wool. It is conceded that more wool remains unsold now than is usual at this period of the year and it is therefore likely that prices may rule low for some time. The west and south are in good condition and with favorable crops and plenty of money, they will use more woolen goods than heretofore. When the severe weather is over and the roads in good order again we may expect a better feeling and a more healthy trade for goods but it is probable that wool will not vary much from present prices."

The prices for Colorado wool are as follows:

Medium and fine choice	23 @ 25
Medium and fine average	20 @ 22
Common and quarter blood	18 @ 20
Coarse carpet	17 @ 18

SHAKESPEARE AS A STUDENT OF THE BIBLE.

Prof. McCoy's Eloquent Lecture Last Evening.

A lecture in Court House Hall last evening by Professor Amasa McCoy on Shakespeare as a Student of the Bible was an able and eloquent analysis of the parallel passages in the works of the great master of English thought and the sacred books of the Bible. The lecture is one to which no synopsis can be just. It abounded in apt and eloquent extracts from the books discussed and with clear and cogent exegetical remarks by Prof. McCoy. The attention of the audience was of the closest and the interest in the lecture never flagged. This was owing largely to the subject matter, and also to the eloquent and polished delivery upon the part of the lecturer. The professor discussed the subject of man from the cradle to the grave, and beyond to the hereafter, as it is presented in Shakespeare and the Scriptures, and developed in a masterly manner their similarity of treatment. The lecture is one that is of profound interest to the student, and yet of a sufficiently popular character to be pleasing to all. Professor McCoy has spent years of study in the preparation of this lecture and the result is worthy of the highest praise.

City Council.

A special meeting of the city council was called last night in the council room, for the purpose of reconsidering the contract recently given Messrs. Russell & Alexander, to clean out the main ditch. There were present Mayor Brown, pro tem and Aldermen Johnson, Humphrey, Walker and Crowell. It was stated by Alderman Humphrey that considerable dissatisfaction seemed to be exhibited by some of the citizens, at the action of the council in awarding the contract to Russell & Alexander, some claiming that the twenty per cent commission allowed the above firm for taking charge of the work was too much. Mr. Russell was present at the meeting and said that he did not feel inclined to go ahead with the work if the people were dissatisfied with the terms which they were getting for it, but if the council required them to fulfill the contract they would do so. Alderman Johnson suggested that the council stand by the contract just as it had been proposed at the last meeting. He furthermore said that he did not favor any action which would rescind the contract as it would only establish a precedent by which some few people or an editorial in the GAZETTE might compel the council to take back anything they might do. Alderman Brown said it had been intimated to him that an injunction would be served on Messrs. Russell & Alexander restraining them from doing any further work on the main ditch under the existing contract. After numerous other suggestions by the various members Alderman Walker asked what was the object of the meeting and who had called it. Alderman Crowell pleaded guilty and said that he had been the first one to propose it, thinking it would give the council the opportunity of rectifying the mistakes in the contract if in their opinion any had been made or to annul it entirely.

Alderman Walker then introduced the following resolution which was seconded by Alderman Johnson and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Complaints in reference to a certain contract for repairing the main irrigation ditch let to Messrs. Russell & Alexander have been made by many persons doubtless not conversant with the facts; and

WHEREAS, Messrs. Russell & Alexander, having the interests of the city at heart, feeling that great injustice has been done them; have asked to be released from their contract; and

WHEREAS, The council deem it for the best interests of the city that Messrs. Russell & Alexander continue the work on their contract. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Messrs. Russell & Alexander are hereby instructed to continue the work commenced by them with as great dispatch as possible, and as contemplated in the contract awarded them—the necessities in the case requiring immediate action.

A motion made by Alderman Crowell to adjourn to this evening was lost; after which a motion was made by Alderman Humphrey that they adjourn to meet again on next Monday evening, which was adopted.

According to the Denver Republican, Judge Morris, of this city, has been proposed as one of the Ute commissioners. A special dispatch from Washington to the Republican of yesterday says: "Senators Hill and Teller and Representative Belford have strongly recommended Judge Morris, of Colorado, to fill the vacancy in the Ute commission caused by the resignation of Mr. Moneypenney. As this is a presidential appointment, requiring confirmation by the senate, it is not likely that in the pending dead-lock Mr. Moneypenney's successor can qualify in time to discharge the part of the duties assigned to Mr. Moneypenney in the recent conference of the commissioners. It is therefore probable that some one of the other commissioners will be deputed to select the lands upon which the southern Utes are to be located."

Mr. J. C. Rose has entered into a partnership with Mr. Dan Durkee of the City Drug Store. The partnership was formed yesterday and the business of the firm will be conducted as usual in the rooms at the corner of Huerfano and Tejon streets.

Mr. Dell White, who has charge of Messrs. A. Sutton & Co.'s branch store at Pueblo, was in the city yesterday. He says that the firm are doing a good business at Pueblo.

Sheriff Smith went to Alamosa on the San Juan express last night on special business.

Dr. Walter Cary, one of the most prominent medical practitioners of Buffalo, New York, is in the city accompanied by his wife.

Mr. C. E. Wellesley returned to this city on Wednesday night after an absence of several months spent in England.

Mr. Dell White, who has charge of Messrs. A. Sutton & Co.'s branch store at Pueblo, was in the city yesterday. He says that the firm are doing a good business at Pueblo.

THE METROPOLITAN COW.

William Nye's Frore Poem on a Spring Subject.

We have endeavored in an intermittent sort of way during the last few months to do justice to the town cow, both in prose and verse. Bill Nye, of Laramie, has, however, come out so much stronger on the question than we, that as a compliment to him and also to save the labor of writing an original article, we copy his last prose poem on the metropolitan cow. The preraphaelitic justness of the picture will be recognized by those who are not even on speaking terms with the crumple-horned, yellow cow of this city which has caused us so much anguish. Mr. Nye says: "Although the past winter has not been so disastrous to range cattle as was at one time feared by stockmen, the severity of the season and its extreme length at both ends, have been very detrimental to the town cow. Accustomed to the luxuries of a metropolitan life, and pampered and petted and spoiled by the many and varied attendants upon modern civilization, she was but poorly prepared to battle with the stern realities of a winter like the one which we have experienced."

"It has been a cruel blow to their morbidly sensitive natures, and, although the result has been fatal in but few instances, it has tended to discouragement and will drive many of our best and most accomplished cows into the country to spend the winter hereafter."

"Several of our well-known cows have this winter been driven by the stress of weather and loss of employment, to the direct extremities. One of them more particularly we know has been compelled to eat the very coarsest food, though reared in the lap of luxury. In many instances she has been forced to satisfy her hunger with raw gunny sacks and the juicy rind of the gum boot. Cows who have for years been used to the dainties and delicacies of high life, have this winter eaten a cold meal once a day of tarred rope, plain, gliblets of ingrain carpet with devilled boot-heels on the side, cold door knobs with Italian ten-penny nails, poached buffalo robe, broiled mosquito bar, with dressing of French carpet tacks, scrambled cotton umbrella, plain, stewed door mats a la mode, prompadour hats with gas-pipe dressing."

RELISHES.

"Pickled blacking-brushes, fricasseed telegraph wire, door hinges with cod-liver oil, tar roofing, imported glue, scrap iron, horse blankets."

DESSERT.

"Carriage cushion, with dressing of pine shavings, wind pudding, atmospheric pie, blanc mange a la 'delightful climate.'"

FRUITS.

"Cast-iron stove legs, nuts a la rolling mill, nitro glycerine cans, moss agates, more nuts."

"One of these cows got into our back yard one evening, and ate a clothes line full of our clothes, and then ate the clothes line to take the taste out of her mouth, while we were in bed waiting for our clean clothes to get dry. In the morning we had to wrap up in a lap-robe and go down town after a new outfit."

"As a result of the long, cold winter, very few town cows are fit for beef. They would make better transparent slides for a stereopticon. If they were more sedentary in their habits and ate less anti-fat and didn't stay out so late nights, they would gradually get quite stout and robust, and wouldn't look so much like a suspension bridge as they do."

The Boarding School To-night.

Minnie Palmer appears to-night at Court House Hall in her play of the "Boarding School." The Pueblo Chiefstain of yesterday speaks as follows of the entertainment given in that city by Miss Palmer and her company:

"Minnie Palmer appeared at the opera house last night as Jessie Fairlove, in the two act side-splitting comedy entitled 'Our Boarding School,' supported by her company. It was the opening performance, and there was a large and fashionable audience in attendance, which expressed its appreciation of the play by continuous rounds of applause. The play abounds in music and mirth and is productive of much merriment. Miss Palmer is as pretty a picture as the stage has ever seen, full of fun and melody, and at once established herself in the good graces of all present by her naive and vivacity. She has every appearance of a boarding school miss, and her laugh has a ring about it that is contagious. Her support is exceptionally good, and all acquitted themselves with credit, the people going to their homes feeling that they had witnessed a play worth seeing. The play will be repeated to-night, and we advise every man, woman and child in Pueblo to go and see 'Little Minnie.'"

Personal.

Sheriff Smith went to Alamosa on the San Juan express last night on special business.

Dr. Walter Cary, one of the most prominent medical practitioners of Buffalo, New York, is in the city accompanied by his wife.

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OUR CITY SCHOOLS.

Rhetorical Exercises To-day and Examinations Next Week.

The rhetorical exercises of the public schools of this city will take place to-day in the high school building at 2 o'clock p. m. The parents of pupils and all interested in the welfare of the schools are cordially invited to be present. The exercises will be presented in accordance with the following

PROGRAMME.

1. Singing..... By the School
2. Essay..... Epitaphs
Rebecca Heap.
3. Essay..... Some Strange Customs
Hattie Rogers.
4. Recitation..... Rustic Confession
Bertie Gaines.
5. Essay..... A Spool of Cotton
Dora Wellman.
6. Solo and Chorus..... The Culprit Fay.
7. Essay..... Fruit
Kittie Hardin.
8. Reading..... Mark Twain
Hattie Rogers.
9. Essay..... Brazil
Frank Pearson.
10. Chorus..... School
11. Essay..... Amusements
Jennie Adams.
12. Recitation..... By the Cottonwood Tree
Eliza Rollins.
13. Essay..... Anis
Fred Wiley.
14. Solo..... My Trundle Bed
Irene Barnes.
15. Essay..... Egypt
Waite Rice.
16. Recitation..... Footsteps of Angels
Nellie Darling.
17. Essay..... Advantages of Being a Girl
Mary Martin.
18. Semi Chorus..... The Sea
19. Select Reading..... Abraham Davenport
Irene Barnes.
20. Essay..... Nutmegs
Walter Marlowe.
21. Duets..... O, Wert Thou
Eva Gaines and Minnie Houk.
22. Debate..... Resolved, That money is a greater power than knowledge.
Affirmative—Emma Douglas, Pearl Wainmaker, Thomas Morris, Harry Wellman.
Negative—Wilbur Johnson, Nannie Hix, Anna Beecher, Lizzie Doak.
23. Essay..... Valley of Life
Mary Hughes.
24. Recitation..... Drafted
Eva Gaines.

The examinations incident to the close of the spring term will begin next Monday forenoon and continue through the week. Following is the

EXAMINATION PROGRAMME.

- MONDAY—
- A. M.—11th Latin, 10th Latin, 6th grammar.
- P. M.—9th civil government, 8th spelling, 7th grammar.
- TUESDAY—
- A. M.—11th astronomy, 6th arithmetic.
- P. M.—9th rhetoric, 8th grammar, 7th arithmetic.
- WEDNESDAY—
- A. M.—English literature, 9th algebra, 6th spelling.
- P. M.—10th geology, 7th spelling.
- THURSDAY—
- A. M.—11th geometry, 10th history, 6th geography.
- P. M.—9th philosophy, 8th history, 7th geography.
- FRIDAY—
- A. M.—11th geometry, 8th and 10th arithmetic.
- P. M.—Reports to be given at 2 o'clock.

Leadville's Ore Output.

We give below the product of the Leadville mines for the three months past, as taken from the smelter reports:

SUMMARY.

Billings & Eilers	\$672,096
Grant Smelting Company	760,640
La Plata Smelting Company	883,868
American Smelting Company	121,849
Cummings & Finn	372,744
M. E. Smith & Co.	217,986
Harrison Reduction Works	24,607
Leadville Milling Company	80,345
Tabor Stamp Mill	30,000
Colorado Prince Stamp Mill	30,000
Eddy, James & Co.	250,522
Ang. K. Meyer & Co.	46,500
Total	\$3,099,587
Pounds of lead	16,620,152
Ounces of silver	2,034,060
Ounces of gold	1,500
Tons of ore	3,986 3/4
Value of silver	\$2,036,048
Value of lead	736,517
Value of ore	207,022
Value of gold	30,000
Total	\$3,099,587

Old engine No. 1, of the Denver and Rio Grande, called the Montezuma, is now running on the Colorado Springs and Manitou road. It is the oldest engine on the road and is an infant in size compared with those now in use on the road.

MARRIED.

SAGE-PADGETT.—At the residence of Mr. Welby, in this city, April 7th, 1881, Rev. W. L. Shute officiating, Mr. Adlai S. Sage, of Florissant, Colorado, and Miss Lizzie Padgett, of Arbelia, Missouri.

DIED.

BROWN.—Mrs. Isabella Brown, in this city, on the 6th inst. The funeral will take place on Friday, at 10 a. m.

Mrs. Brown was a sister of Duncan McKenzie of this city. She was born in Greenock, Scotland, in 1833. She came to Colorado Springs eight months ago to live with her brother. She caught cold a few days ago and died yesterday of pneumonia. Medical science and friendly offices did all they could to save her, but without avail. She was a member of the Presbyterian church and lived a devout Christian life.

JACKSON.—On March 23d, in Canon City, Colo., of scarlet fever, Frankie Arthur, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Jackson, recently from Colorado Springs, aged 3 years and 6 months.

MOORE.—In Colorado Springs, of heart disease, April 2, 1881, Miss Maude Moore, aged 17 years and 11 months, daughter of Thomas Moore.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank.

Weekly Market Report.

CORRECTED BY L. E. SHERMAN.

[The quotations are in pounds, and retail prices, except when otherwise specified.]

APPLES—	
Dried Alden	13 @ 15c
Michigan sliced	10 @ 12 1/2c
Green apples	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN—	
Colorado	\$1 60 @ \$1 70 per cw
BUTTER—	
Colorado ranch	25 @ 30c
CRACKERS—	
Premium soda	10c
Oyster	12 1/2c
CHEESE—	
Per pound	20c
COFFEE—	
Rio	20 @ 25c
Java, roasted	40c
Mocha	40c
EGGS—	
State, candled, per doz	20c
Ranch, per doz	25c
FLOUR—	
Per hundred	\$3 75 @ 4 00
Buckwheat	6 @ 7
MEAT—	
Ham	12 1/2 @ 15c
Dry salt	11 @ 12 1/2c
Bacon	12 @ 13c
Lard	13 @ 15c
RICE—	
Sandwich Island	12c
Carolina	11 @ 12 1/2c
SALT—	
Per barrel	4 @ 50
SUGAR—	
Granulated	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2c
Extra C	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2c
STARCH—	
Pearl	8c
Silver gloss	12 1/2c
SYRUPS—	
Honey, per gallon	\$1 00 @ \$1 20
New Orleans	90c @ \$1 00
Fine table	90c @ \$1 00
TEAS—	
Imperial	75c @ 1 00
Gunpowder	75c @ 1 00
Japan	50c @ 1 00
oolong	60c @ 1 00
English Breakfast	75c @ 1 00
VINEGAR—	
Pure cider, per gallon	50c
The following prices are paid for country produce:	
OATS—	
New Colorado	\$2 25 @ \$2 30 per cw
HAY—	
Baled upland	\$2 50 @ \$3 00 per ton
POTATOES—	
Per cwt. new	\$2 50 @ \$3 00

Business Locals.

10c Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county, 11 8 tf.

For the best grain drills go to Pixley & Webster's. wc 26 tf

NOTICE. All persons owing me notes or accounts past due will please call and settle same immediately and save costs. G. S. Barnes. wc 12 tf

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head Ache. With each bottle there is an ingenious nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints, without extra charge. Price 50 cts. Sold by F. E. ROBINSON. 6-16

IRVING HOWBERT, President. J. F. HUMPHREY, Cashier. B. F. CROWELL, Vice-President. A. S. WALCH, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST National Bank, OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital, \$50,000.

DIRECTORS. Irving Howbert, Benj. F. Crowell, James M. Sigalus, J. R. Wheeler, J. F. Humphrey.

New York Correspondent—Chemical National Bank. Collections solicited.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city.

FOR SALE.—80 acres of land, fenced and under ditch, half a mile south of Colorado City. Inquire of Bartlett & Mills. wc 5 tf

Notice for Publication.

LAND (VICTA AT PUEBLO, COLO.) March 3, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and secure final entry there of, and that said proof will be made before the Judge and ex-officio clerk of El Paso county court at the county seat, on Saturday, April 9, 1881, viz:

George W. Saunders, homestead entry No. 1210, for the w 1/2, ne 1/4, sw 1/4, sec 24, tp 12 s, range 66 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: John Sec 4, George H. Parach, L. E. Hays of Summit Park, and R. R. Taylor of Colorado Springs, Colo.

David Fortis, homestead entry No. 1237, for the e 1/4, ne 1/4, and ne 1/4, sec 23, and sw 1/4, ne 1/4, sec 24, tp 12 s, range 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Isaac Vandenberg, S. Greenway, Peter Lalcama and William Shinkle of Canon City, Colo.

E. E. Douglas, D. S. No. 5198, for the w 1/2 of ne 1/4, and w 1/2 of sec 34, sec 4, tp 12 s, range 64 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: J. C. Woodbury, D. G. Mack, William G. Low and M. Bunce, of El Paso El Paso county, Colo.

Abram Voorhes, D. S. No. 5256, for the w 1/2 of ne 1/4, ne 1/4, sec 25, tp 12 s, range 70 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. A. Bennett, Weisport, El Paso county, and George W. Frost, Daniel Reese, and D. McShane, of Monument, El Paso county, Colo.

Walter R. McMurray, D. S. No. 5298, for the nw 1/4 of ne 1/4, or lot 4 of nw 1/4, sec 4, tp 12 s, range 67 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: W. A. Bennett, Weisport, El Paso county, and George W. Frost, Daniel Reese, and D. McShane, of Monument, El Paso county, Colo.

Jacob L. Beare, D. S. No. 5035, for the sw 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 20, tp 12 s, range 63 w, and names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: E. E. Douglas, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo.

wc 12 s FRED BARN DOLLAR, Register.

Executor's Notice.

Estate of Francis S. Thayer, deceased. THE undersigned having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Francis S. Thayer, late of the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that she will appear before the County Court of El Paso County, at the Court House in Colorado Springs, at the April term, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of April, A. D. 1881.

CATHARINE M'KEE THAYER, Executor.

VANE, CALVERT & CO'S PAINTS

ON HAND.

**Missing
Issue(s)**

APR. 16, 1881